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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Congress Enacts Mighty Laws

Adjourns When Senate Yields

U. S. Enters a Wholly New Era

W. E. C. Begins Program Work

Cuba Will Accept Mediation

CONGRESS adjourns its special session after writing into law every item of the Administration's sweeping program for the economic recovery of the nation. It bestows upon the President many functions so that he may act broadly and swiftly when it is not sitting. In the small hours of Friday morning the Senate gives up its revolt and restores the veterans' appropriations cuts demanded by the Chief Executive. Thus he secures the final piece of equipment he desired to reach into the economic, industrial, agricultural and financial phases of American life and undertake reforms without any precedent, some highly debatable, but all of which are calculated to restore production and consumption, employment and reward, confidence and good cheer—The United States begins what is literally the broadest and noblest social experiment in history.

♦ ♦ ♦

¶ Congress has enacted 13 major pieces of legislation to effect the nation's recovery. The immediate objects sought are higher basic commodity prices for agricultural and industrial producers, increasing of domestic and foreign trade, relieving of unemployment and building up of consuming power by paying wages to millions. The heart of the program is the national recovery industrial bill, carrying $3,300,000,000 for public works and a system of industrial stimulation and control so sweeping as to presage a new industrial order. The President says the Government becomes the partner of industry; the Government will preserve order and industry will collect the profits—No new era ever began with more sound reasons for expecting at least temporary success.

♦ ♦ ♦

¶ London sees the World Economic Conference get down to business. The United States, Britain and France agree to hold the pound at about $4.05. For this purpose the three countries will maintain three stabilization funds in close collaboration. With Cox of America as chairman of the monetary committee, America assumes to a degree responsibility for the success of the committee's most important work. Cox announces that he is a sound money man. Colijn of Holland heads the economic committee, and the full conference body will meet only on certain days. The conference atmosphere changes in a marked degree—It lifts from gloom to expectancy.

♦ ♦ ♦

¶ The United States receives assurances of $11,294,000 of the $143,605,294 war debt installments due June 15. Little Finland, the only nation to pay in full, turns over $148,592 to the Washington Treasury. When Britain's payment of $10,000,000 as a 13 per cent token is accepted, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Latvia and Roumania follow with partial payments in acknowledgment of their indebtedness. France defaults its $40,738,568 payment on the day the Bank of France announces $3,890,000,000 in gold in its vaults. The collection of only 8 per cent is regarded by Washington as the end of the present system—The President invites final settlement agreements.

♦ ♦ ♦

¶ Cuba makes progress toward adjustment of its troubled affairs. The A. B. C. secret society of Havana, vigorous opponent of President Machado, is reported as notifying Sumner Welles, American Ambassador, that it will accept his mediation, refraining from acts of violence while negotiations are pending. President Machado is understood to have accepted Ambassador Welles' good offices some days ago. Mr. Welles is really the personal representative of Mr. Roosevelt—Thus the President may exert a direct influence in Cuba's restoration.

♦ ♦ ♦

¶ The U. S. Navy Department prepares to start work on 32 new ships which will cost $238,000,000. Secretary Swanson says allocation of this amount from the big fund provided by the national recovery act has been approved. The navy yards are prepared to become active immediately and private shipyards will offer bids in July with the expectation of putting men to work in August. Every yard in the country is to be brought into the building operation to the extent of its capacity over three years. In shipbuilding 85 per cent of the cost is wages—Ship workers hail happy days.

♦ ♦ ♦

¶ American railroad operators propose a wage cut and railroad workers cry No! The Railway Executives' Association addresses a demand to the Railway Labor Association, comprising the heads of 24 rail unions, that the temporary cut of 10 per cent from the scale shall be increased to 22½ per cent on Nov. 1. The workers' agents reply that wages should be increased instead of decreased and that they will not accept a further reduction. A stormy session of managers and workers begins in Chicago on July 12. A government mediator may settle it—But in the end a compromise is expected.

International War Obligations Virtually in State of Suspense

Payments at Washington June 15 Only 8 P. C. of Amounts Due

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16—With a total of only about 8 per cent of the debt installments of $143,600,000 actually paid here, a recapitulation of the situation shows that these international war obligations have now, to all effects and purposes, been suspended.

Out of 13 debtor countries only one—tiny Finland—paid in full. Five other nations had paid, or offered to pay, a fraction of their obligations. And the remaining countries had defaulted.

Despite the meager results of the mid-June debt collections they were about what the Roosevelt Administration had anticipated, and now they are out of the way a number of overnight developments here contributed to a new attitude of confidence over the fiscal situation.

In the first place, the war debt impasse seems to have been broken by the formula of the "token" payment with Great Britain, which may open an avenue for an all-time settlement through new negotiations, perhaps with a lump sum agreement.

In the second place, Congress has finally adjourned, permitting the Administration to put its full attention on the international situation without being handicapped by the constant badgering of critics, and the apprehension that international accords will be wrecked by ill-timed harangues in the legislative halls.

Finally progress is being made on the vital question of currency stabilization. The setup of the London committee on the matter has given officials here a tempered satisfac-

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Payments and Defaults

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 16

FINLAND, which established itself as a republic only 15 years ago, and borrowed $9,000,000 from the United States to maintain its independence from Russia, was the sole American debtor to pay its debt installment in full yesterday. Payments totaling $11,359,000 were made by six nations, while five nations defaulted.

	Amount due	Amount paid
Great Britain	$75,950,000	$10,000,000
Italy	13,545,000	1,000,000
Czechoslovakia	1,500,000	180,000
Finland	148,592	148,592
Roumania	1,000,000	25,000
Latvia	118,961	6,000
Total due	$92,262,553	
Total paid		$11,359,000
DEFAULTED		
France		$40,738,000
Belgium		6,325,000
Poland		3,559,000
Yugoslavia		275,000
Lithuania		132,973

(Indications are that Hungary, owing $28,260, and Estonia, owing $284,322, also will default.)

Dollar's Support Given by Envoys Of Three Nations

British and French Join American Negotiators in Monetary Plan

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 16—Agreement on joint American, British and French action to prevent wide fluctuations of the pound and dollar has been reached in two sets of private negotiations proceeding here for the past week and been submitted to the respective governments for approval.

This understanding is hoped to produce the following results:

First, the conference can work upon a basis of relatively stable exchanges. This is regarded as an indispensable preliminary.

Second, the American program of domestic price-raising can proceed without resulting in continued depreciation of the dollar on foreign exchanges since the three main countries agree to uphold the dollar.

Third, if prices do continue to rise in the United States and the dollar does not depreciate, then the effects of this price-raising should be felt in other principal countries, chiefly Britain. This greatly desired goal of British leaders would both benefit the country internally and would react to America's interests by counteracting the export disadvantages to the United States of a fixed dollar and increased prices. Finally, the main goal of the economic conference, which is the ending of the world crisis, has been notably approached by the elevation of prices since their decline has been the chief manifestation of the trade recession.

Ratio to Be Near $4

The tentative arrangement can hardly be called de facto stabilization, although it may speedily grow into that. So far as details can be gleaned, it means that through the coördinated use of exchange equalization funds, Britain and the United States, with the aid of France, will keep wavering currencies within a stipulated exchange range.

This ratio between the pound and dollar is being fixed at the range of a few points near $4. Instead of a single stipulated figure this gap is specified in the agreement and thus a final wrangle over precise relations has been avoided. Likewise

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American Key Men in European Peace

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

WILLIAM E. DODD (Left), Ambassador to Germany; JOHN F. CUDAHY, Ambassador to Poland.

Roosevelt Puts Great Machine Into Operation

Men Picked to Run New Government Agencies Called Into Action

Big Bills Are Signed

President Asks for Coöperation of Industry, Labor and Every Citizen

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16—President Roosevelt held final consultations today with the men he has picked to run the new government agencies instituted in the four important measures left on his desk by the departing Congress.

Victorious in his contest with the Senate over veterans' compensation, Mr. Roosevelt was reported in high spirits today, eager for the two-weeks vacation trip to New England that starts tonight.

The acts signed by Mr. Roosevelt were respectively the railroad coördination bill; the Glass-Steagall banking reform bill; the industrial control-public works bill, with its awesome powers, the independent offices appropriation bill, carrying veterans' provisions, the bill consolidating farm credit agencies.

Chairmen Invited

Mr. Roosevelt invited the chairmen of the respective Senate and House committees which initiated the respective bills to attend the brief ceremonies attendant on signing each one today, together with such other guests as they deemed appropriate. The President prepared a brief statement in connection with the industrial control bill, but let the others go without formal comment.

The statement follows:

History probably will record the National Industrial Recovery Act as the most important and far-reaching legislation ever enacted by the American Congress.

It represents a supreme effort to stabilize for all time the many factors which make for the prosperity of the nation, and the preservation of American standards.

Its goal is the assurance of a reasonable profit to industry and living wages for labor with the elimination of the piratical methods and practices which have not only harassed honest business but also contributed to the ills of labor.

Open Return to Work

While we are engaged in establishing new foundations for business which ultimately should open a return to work for large numbers of men, it is our hope through the so-called public works section of the law to speedily initiate a program of public construction that should early reemploy additional hundreds of thousands of men.

Obviously, if this project is to succeed, it demands the wholehearted coöperation of industry, labor and every citizen of the nation.

He announced that the personnel set up for the various new offices today represents only a skeleton, or emergency group to carry through the next two weeks—while he is away. Further appointments will be made at that time, and some of the interim appointments may be changed.

The President held a brief Cabinet meeting from 2 to 2:30 today and scheduled an even briefer press conference at 4 o'clock.

Berry Says Bonds Will Aid New York Avoid New Taxes

Tammany Attacks Curry, Who Backs O'Brien for Mayoralty

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—A plan to put New York City in the bond-selling business to raise the money necessary to meet its financial requirements for the rest of this year was placed before the Board of Estimate today by Comptroller Charles W. Berry.

The comptroller's contribution to a solution of the city's fiscal problem calls for a $50,000,000 appropriation to hire qualified bond salesmen, who will conduct an intensive campaign for the sale of city securities —"baby bonds," special revenue bills, certificates of indebtedness and other securities.

While this directly controverts the recommendations of civic and trade groups that the way to finance recovery is through reductions of payroll costs, the comptroller is confident that his plan will relieve the city of the necessity for seeking further loans of the banking institutions which now hold its temporary obligations.

With the Estimate Board meeting in secret session to review the comptroller's plan and the recommendations of the Mayor's special committee to devise substitutes for his unpopular $30,000,000 motor tax problem, the Mayor's political troubles are growing as the result of a revolt in the Wigwam against Chief John F. Curry's sponsorship of the O'Brien candidacy for re-election in November.

O'Brien Opposed

This maneuver to save Tammany from defeat has the sponsorship of none other than Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, one of "the boys" who has heretofore followed the Curry leadership, and who as a minority member of the Joint Legislative Committee that investigated Tammany control of City Hall, defended the organization so strongly that he was one of the main obstacles to the progress of that inquiry.

The Cuvillier move is the first outward evidence in Seventeenth Street of a growing uneasiness over the unpopularity of the O'Brien-Curry régime, and important braves are putting on the war paint, seeing defeat ahead if Mr. Curry insists on running Mr. O'Brien for a full term next November.

Even the fusionists are more charitable toward him than some prominent Tammany Democrats, for they see him merely as the tool of system and hold that the fight they are in has bigger objectives than merely the deposing of Mr. O'Brien. They seek to dissemble the machine completely, as the only way to get a government in New York that can make the changes necessary for decent municipal rule.

Curry Is Silent

Chief Curry is watching the crystallizing of the fusion campaign plans, therefore, with deeper interest than has characterized any city election contest since the fusionists rallied the voters against Boss Charles F. Murphy and elected John Purroy Mitchel mayor in 1913.

True to the traditions of Tammany leadership, however, Mr. Curry is saying nothing and is expecting to postpone any announcement of his intentions until the fusionists pick their standard bearer. If the latter is a strong candidate, Mr. Curry, it was said by politicians who are close to him, will send Mayor O'Brien back to the surrogate's bench and bring forward the strongest brave he can find to head the Democratic ticket. If the fusionists are not able to enlist a strong leader—a not unlikely eventuality in view of the split in Republican ranks which threatens fusion unity—then Mr. Curry will stay with Mr. O'Brien.

Germany Seeking Colonial Empire On African Soil

Hugenberg Scheme Placed Before Committee at London Conference

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—Germany asked the world today for an African colonial empire.

A memorandum prepared by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, German Minister of Economics, for the economic committee of the World Economic Conference, said there were two possible ways of increasing Germany's capacity to meet its international debts —first, by giving it an African empire, where large public works schemes could be carried through; or, second, by opening other new territories "to this people which has not enough space in which to live."

Dr. Hugenberg took the opportunity presented by the conference to place officially before the world for the first time Germany's request for colonies.

The memorandum set forth the German views of the world crisis and said that Germany is "at the head of the battle against the complete destruction of the Occident" and if Germany "perishes all other peoples will perish with her."

The document is largely a plea for debt alleviation and was submitted to the conference as negotions proceeded over the German moratorium which halts virtually all Germany's foreign debt payments.

"Reëstablishment of national economy is the first essential of recovery," it read, "and this is possible only if international debts are equitably regulated."

"We Germans," the 10-page memorandum said, "are the poor devils and we have nothing more to lose."

Dr. Hugenberg took a direct slap at "political loans," citing French credits granted in the Balkans.

"These are a great injury against economy," he said. "To pay these debts is as erroneous as to make them."

'Laurel Week' Tour Planned by State

A "laurel tour," conducted by Massachusetts state officials and the Westfield River Parkway Association, will be the outstanding feature of the festivities to mark observance of "Laurel Week" in Massachusetts June 18 to 24, according to an announcement made here today by the New England Council.

During the week designated, the laurel will be at the height of its bloom. The tour, which will start in automobiles from the Strathmore Inn, Woronoco, June 24 at 9:30 a. m., will bring to the fore the activities of numerous interests in beautifying highways in western Massachusetts. Thousands of new laurel plants have been set out along western Massachusetts highways and underbrush cleared out from among existing laurel.

These highway beautification activities are practical examples of the work being carried on in cooperation with the council's committee on community and highway beautification, representing the six State Federations of Women's Clubs in New England. Anyone interested may participate in the "laurel tour" as well as attend the highway beautification meeting of the Westfield Parkway Association at the Strathmore Inn on Friday, June 23, at 8 p. m.

Cuba Confirms Nomination

HAVANA, Cuba, June 16 (By U. P.)—The nomination of Dr. Miguel Angel Campa as Cuban Ambassador to Mexico was approved by the Senate yesterday.

Harvard and Yale Crews Split Honors In Morning Races

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 16 (AP)—Harvard's big, brawny junior varsity crew came from behind with a smashing finish on the wind-swept Thames River this morning to whip Yale by a slim margin and give the Crimson a hard-earned even break in the first two races of the seventy-first regatta between these ancient college rivals.

The "Jayvees" in a closing drive that overcame adverse conditions as well as Eli rivals, furnished a scattered, shivering crowd with a sample of the heavyweight power Harvard hoped to apply this evening in the four-mile varsity race in an attempt to make it three straight years of conquest over the big Blue boatload.

Harvard's triumph was by the slim margin of a scant quarter length or only three-fifths of a second in the junior varsity struggle. The Crimson's time was 11m., 49 1-5s. for the two miles. Yale was clocked in 11m., 49 4-5s.

Yale's freshmen registered, an easy victory by fully five lengths in the first race, "paddling" over the last mile with an overwhelming lead gained when the Harvard yearlings caught a series of "crabs" in the rough water and went to pieces temporarily. It was no contest by the time the Crimson cubs pulled themselves together and got going in unison again.

The Eli freshmen, finishing their season undefeated, negotiated the two miles in 12m., 6 2-5s., while Harvard was timed in 12m., 26 2-5s.

Both races were rowed over the upper two miles of the varsity course starting at Bartlett's Cove in the shelter of the west bank and finishing opposite the submarine base. They were witnessed by one of the smallest crowds in the long history of the regatta, although the river was fairly well filled with gayly trimmed pleasure craft at the finish.

Y. D. Veterans Open Three-Day Reunion

CONCORD, N. H., June 16 (AP)—The Yankee Division invaded Concord today for a three-day reunion. Some are wearing berets, some Legion uniforms; others, parts of the uniforms they wore during war days.

By the time the first business session opened in the afternoon more than 1000 veterans had registered and many more were arriving. High ranking officers were here, including Lieut.-Gen. Edward L. Logan, who addressed the State Legislature at noon; Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, who will be chief of the parade tomorrow, and Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne.

The veterans completed plans for a gala ball tonight to be followed by a parade of horribles at midnight. Prior to the ball there will be reunions, with hotels and inns within a radius of 20 miles of the city taken over by different "outfits." Units from Worcester, Springfield, Lynn, and Portland were among the larger groups gathering for sessions.

Dodd and Cudahy To Face Weighty Diplomatic Issues

Educator and Attorney to Join Roosevelt Group in Foreign Service

Political conditions in Germany and Poland—with their divergent aims regarding treaty revision and other issues affecting the peace of Europe—require high ability on the part of the diplomatic representatives of other nations.

President Roosevelt has appointed Prof. William E. Dodd of the University of Chicago as Ambassador to Berlin and Mr. John F. Cudahy, Milwaukee lawyer, to the same post at Warsaw. The appointments have been confirmed by the Senate, and Chicago and Milwaukee warmly commend the President's choice.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 16—Nomination of Prof. William E. Dodd, "distinguished service professor" of the University of Chicago, for the American Ambassadorship to Germany was declared "a very great honor for Professor Dodd and incidentally an honor for the university," by its president, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins.

"We feel that Professor Dodd is peculiarly fitted for the post," said Dr. Hutchins, "because of his early studies in Germany, where he won the degree of Docter of Philosophy and because of his profound knowledge of history and American international policies."

A sketch of Professor Dodd's career, sent out by the university, gives sidelights on his character: "He is regarded as one of the ablest and most popular teachers the university has had," says the statement. "His influence in historical scholarship has been great, because of the numbers of his graduate students who have won important teaching and research positions.

"He is slight of figure, but tanned and weather-beaten from his avocational duties as a farmer. He is deeply imbued with the courtesy characteristic of his southern rear-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Roosevelt Wins on All Points In His Big Recovery Program

Congress Adjourns With Every Vital Item in Sweeping Plans of President for Economic Relief Enacted Into Legislation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16—Writing finis to the most remarkable legislative chapter in the peace-time history of the Republic, the special session of the Seventy-third Congress adjourned at 1:21 a. m., E. S. T.

The session adjourned sine die with every item of the Administration's sweeping program for the economic relief of the nation written into law and the President endowed with the greatest peace-time power in American history.

The end to the extraordinary session came shortly after the moment when hushed, tense and crowded galleries witnessed the Senate reverse itself on the veterans' issue, capitulate to the President and vote to leave him unhampered during the next six months to use the powers they have conferred on him for national recovery.

Thanks of President

Immediately before the end, President Roosevelt sent a special message thanking Congress for the work it has done and describing the cooperative accomplishments of Senate and House with the Executive as a vindication of the democratic form of government.

The deadlock between Senate and White House over the veterans issue, which kept the session dragging along for a week beyond the date originally set for adjournment, was finally broken by a collapse of a veterans' bloc filibuster against the conference report on the independent offices appropriations bill. The report carried with it the Roosevelt compromise on veterans' benefits rejected by the Senate on Wednesday.

Among other features of the independent offices bill adopted last night was a uniform rotation furlough plan for thousands of government employees. Under it all employees will be ordered on furlough in uniform rotation to avoid outright dismissals from the government service. The plan was devised by the Budget Bureau as the fairest method of solving the problem arising from the large cuts in the federal establishment to be made under the economy program.

Republicans, making a political issue for future elections, voted solidly against the President's program of economy in veterans' compensations. But Administration forces had used the long day of debate to good advantage. When the roll was called, they had reversed a defeat of two days ago on the same issue by rolling up a 45 to 36

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Roosevelt's Sail Set for Vacation In New England

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16—President Roosevelt will follow close on the heels of Congress in leaving the capital for a rest. His bags were being packed today preparatory to leaving on the Boston train this evening.

Arriving in Boston early tomorrow, he will be met by a White House car to take him to his old Alma Mater at Groton, Mass. Held up by the adjournment of Congress, the President will be a day late for Franklin Jr.'s graduation. The school suggested postponing the exercises until tomorrow for the President's benefit, but he refused to have them do it. Mrs Roosevelt, Mrs. Curtis Dall and James Roosevelt were to represent the family.

Leaving Groton at 2 p. m. tomorrow the President planned to motor to Marion, Mass., where he will board the Amberjack II, the schooner which is to take him on his sea voyage to his summer home at Campobello Island in New Brunswick, Can. The first night aboard ship will be spent in the harbor in Marion.

The President has set a "No work" rule for his ocean trip. It was planned so he could be with his sons. James will board the vessel with him, and the two younger boys, after finishing their school work in Groton, next Tuesday, will meet him at Portland, Maine.

At Portland or at Campobello, Mr. Roosevelt will turn back to business long enough to sign any important papers which his secretary, Mr. Marvin McIntyre, will have brought. The Amberjack II has bunks for only six persons. The sea voyage will be an entirely "stag" affair, with Mrs. Roosevelt driving to Campobello in her own car. Newspaper men have hired another boat in which they will trail the President.

Mr. Roosevelt expects to return to Washington the first week in July aboard the new navy cruiser Indianapolis.

Shrill Dialogue of Bargainers Faces End as Mexico Seeks One-Price Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—An ancient Mexican custom—haggling with the dealer—is facing extinction.

The Mexican Government, through the Ministry of National Economy, has started a campaign in favor of the "one-price" system, trying simultaneously to educate the merchant and the customer to the benefits of the plan.

Dating way back to the days before the Conquest, when the Indians used to bring their farm and handicraft products into the central market—and they still do—the system of bargaining has steadfastly persisted in spite of determined attempts by the larger merchants to establish a fixed price.

The scene and the dialogue are almost identical in any Mexican market, the figures varying according to the article. It runs about like this:

Merchant: This will cost you one peso.

Customer: I'll give you 50 centavos.

Merchant: But consider the quality, the cut, the style, etc. I'll be losing money if I sell it any cheaper.

Customer: Well, I'll give you 55 centavos.

Merchant: Because it's you I'll let you have it for 95.

Customer: No (starts walking away).

Merchant: Come, now make an offer—a real buying offer—I don't have to accept and you're not compromised.

Customer: Sixty centavos.

Merchant: Ninety.

And this goes on, sometimes for an hour, with diminishing concessions on the part of each, until a bargain is struck. Usually both are satisfied, the customer at having obtained a reduction; the merchant at having obtained more than he figured on when he set his "first price" at one peso.

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Things Present

Looking through eyes that had glowed with pride at the classic World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Abbot was a bit shocked by the bizarre presentations of architecture at the Century of Progress exposition 40 years later. In "Watching the World Go By," he tells how today's novel, stimulating fair must be approached. Back page.

Some toothsome strawberry dishes are provided on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your Latvian friend who is studying English may be helped by the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word puzzle, and more Ad-O-Grams await you on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings the concluding article in "Your New England Caravan."

Among Saturday's regular features you will find: Progress in Education page (with its Parent column), Book Reviews and Literary News page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, and the world news map.

Here's a Vetoed Veto; Called Rare Specimen

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16—Lost—One Veto Message.

President Roosevelt spent yesterday morning writing a veto to the expected Steiwer-Cutting veterans amendment.

The veto was waiting for publication the instant the amendment passed.

Mr. Roosevelt wanted to leave on his vacation and desired to waste no time. So the veto was prepared in advance.

And then—Congress didn't pass the amendment. It backed down. It gave Mr. Roosevelt his way.

And so the public may never know just what that veto said.

Moscow Tightens Grip on Farms By Vigilante System

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP) — The Communist Party tightened its grip on Soviet agriculture today by decreeing, through its central committee, the immediate extension of control by its "political sections" to all collective farms. Since January, 2776 political sections, comprised of small groups of party members, have been functioning in state farms and tractor stations in what amounts to a widespread organization of vigilantes.

The chief activities of these groups have been to perfect discipline, weed out dissident elements and generally improve production. Great successes are claimed for their operations. Now the party is going a step further by ordering the formation of party "productive cells" in every collective farm to be composed of Communists or candidates for membership in the party. These will be answerable directly to the political sections.

The present collectivized area of Russia embraces about 80 per cent of the land and 60 to 70 per cent of the peasantry. The present number of party members functioning in political sections is 10,139, and this probably will be tripled or quadrupled when the productive cells are organized.

Chile Seeks Stay on Debts

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 16 (By U. P.)—Congress yesterday began consideration of an administration proposal to extend for two years the moratorium ending July 30 on debts in foreign currency contracted by municipalities, railroads and the mortgage bank.

U. S. to Construct 32 Ships for Navy, Swanson Reveals

Plans Are Rushed to Use Funds as Relief Program; Keels Laid by Fall

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—A $238,000,000 naval building program intended to put 32 new ships in the water in three years was formally announced today by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Claude A. Swanson.

President Roosevelt had agreed to allocate the funds out of the $3,300,000,000 public works appropriation and "is anxious to have the work done as soon as possible," Mr. Swanson said.

"We will build to the fullest capacity of shipyard facilities," he added, "as quickly as possible we want to put people to work at shipbuilding where 85 per cent of the expenditure goes to labor.

"We can start in the navy yards at once.

"We hope to open bids for private shipyards in July and may be ready to go ahead in them by August, though that depends a great deal on bids.

"Every navy yard in the United States capable of doing work will have some work to do. The program will be pushed from the department with all the vigor we have."

The program: Twenty destroyers, of which 16 will be in the 1500-ton class and four in the 850 class.

Two aircraft carriers not exceeding 20,000 tons.

Four 10,000-ton, six-inch cruisers.

Four submarines.

Two gunboats for Chinese waters.

Asked whether the construction would affect the Geneva arms conference, Mr. Swanson—a former delegate—said not, since "we don't do anything except what it has been agreed we should do."

When he was at Geneva more than a year ago, he said, the United States naval strength was about 60 per cent of the London treaty limits, while other participants had large percentages.

Mr. Swanson emphasized that as an employment measure the program would be pushed to the limit, especially in the first two years, with a minimum expenditure the first year of $46,000,000 and of $105,000,000 the second year. In addition, expenditure on work now under way will approximate $20,000,000.

Great Roosevelt Program Wins Out
(Continued from Page 1)

majority for the President. On Wednesday they had been defeated 51 to 39.

Nine Democrats who had voted against the President and for the Cutting-Steiwer amendment, got back within party lines and gave the Administration its winning 45 votes—all Democratic. Eight Democrats still stayed off the reservation voting with 27 Republicans and the one Farmer-Labor member.

The presence in the gallery of Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, official dispenser of Democratic patronage, during the closing scenes, added a certain amount of authenticity to rumors that distribution of choice plums depended to a very large extent on the votes this morning. Warning to this effect was served to House Democrats in their conference yesterday and it has been long understood that the stream of patronage would be turned loose when Congress adjourned and not before.

Perhaps the unexpected presence on the President's side when the vote was taken, of several Democratic senators who had loudly protested capitulation to the Roosevelt compromise, may be understood in the light of Mr. Farley's presence. Their vote was certainly a surprise to party leaders and gave them a majority of nine when they had expected a margin of only one or two.

Break in Tide

The break in tide of battle which had been going against the President came late yesterday afternoon in the House when that body by a vote of 208 to 177 declined to accept the Cutting-Steiwer amendment and sent the bill back to conference, with its conferees instructed to insist upon the House provision already approved by the President.

This blow shattered the morale of the Senate veterans' bloc which had counted on the country to pile up, as usual, a tremendous majority for anything to increase pensions for the former soldiers. From that moment it became just a matter of time before they would permit the vote and accept defeat.

Administration leaders contend that the Cutting-Steiwer amendment would have wiped out between $140,000,000 and $150,000,000 of the original $400,000,000 savings in the annual pension budget. The White House proposal finally adopted, would, they said, lose about $100,000,000.

During the final day of debate the issue ceased to be a question of a few millions more or less for veterans. To the Administration it was the question of establishing the fundamental that veterans whose injuries cannot be traced to actual battle service have no right to regular service compensation. It was on this issue that President Roosevelt stood firm and was prepared to veto the bill if it came to him with the Cutting-Steiwer amendment.

But politics became the real issue in Congress during the last day. Republicans saw in it an opportunity to pose as the defenders of the veterans against a "cruel and heartless administration" and voted solidly in both houses, quite frankly admitting they did it for two purposes, first to embarrass the President at this time, and second to gain the soldiers' vote in future elections.

Final Capitulation

Final capitulation of the Senate on the veterans issue dissolved the most serious threat to President Roosevelt's authority which has developed during the session and climaxed a record of almost unprecedented legislative achievement. The only comparison in recent American history was President Wilson's first special session. Competing with that great Congress, this has voted President Roosevelt substantially everything he has asked, and substantially in the form he has asked it.

On March 9, just five days after the new Administration had taken office, President Roosevelt sent his first message to the Congress which he had convened to aid him in a herculean effort to pull the American economic system out of the worst slump it had ever known.

For over four years that system has been battered by a succession of staggering blows culminating at the very moment of Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration in a bank panic which threatened within a few days to close every banking institution in the country.

Mr. Roosevelt realistically accepted the situation and closed the banks by executive order. That stopped the panic. Then he summoned Congress to start building a gigantic machine made up of powers temporarily vested in the Executive with which to pull the American economic system back to the high road of better times.

Passed First Bill

On March 9 the new Congress passed the first bill sent to it by the President, the Emergency Banking Relief Act. From that moment it has steadily worked at its task turning out one by one thirteen great pieces of major legislation. Individually they aim at correcting one or other of the many domestic troubles of the country. Coördinated they constitute the great machine for economic recovery which the President planned before Congress met and which is now completed virtually in the form he sought.

These 13 major bills passed by the Congress, in order of their enactment, are as follows:

1. Emergency banking relief.
2. Economy (maintenance of government credit).
3. Beer tax.
4. Reforestation unemployment relief.
5. Farm relief, including farm mortgage relief and currency inflation.
6. Federal emergency relief to states.
7. Muscle Shoals and Tennessee Valley development.
8. Federal supervision over issuance of securities.
9. Repeal of the gold clause.
10. Railroad bill providing for reorganization of capital structure and operating economies.
11. Mortgage relief for small home owners.
12. National industry recovery and public works.
13. Glass-Steagall bank reform bill.

Congress appropriated more than $5,270,000,000, most of it for extraordinary expenditures, to be bond financed and not included in the regular budget. It also empowered the President to reduce normal expenditures nearly $1,000,000,000 to bring the regular budget to somewhat of a balance.

Primary Objectives

The primary objectives behind this coördinated program of legislation are: to give producers of basic commodities—agricultural and industrial alike—a higher price for what they produce; to increase the volume of trade, both domestic and foreign; to bring about as a result higher wages, which will in turn build up consuming power, and in the meantime to relieve unemployment and suffering at government expense.

The heart of the whole program is the great $3,300,000,000 industrial recovery-public works bill passed in the closing days of the session, and for which the appropriation was made in the final session. Described as the most revolutionary measure of the session, and even of all of American economic history, it provides for the establishment of a new industrial era. President Roosevelt has described its objective as a government partnership with industry in which the Government will preserve order and industry collect the profits.

On the surface it authorizes voluntary agreements in industry for the purpose of eliminating cut-throat competition and sweatshop methods, but underneath provides for almost dictatorial control over industry from Washington. Codes and agreements within industries must be approved by the Federal Administrator. All units will be forced to comply with such codes or agreements under a licensing system. The anti-trust laws may be set aside where it would otherwise interfere.

Although intended to be only a temporary measure, its proponents hope it is the first step toward permanent government control over industry. Opponents see in it a dangerous measure which might lead either to Communism or Fascism, but those who support it see in it the possibilities for a new industrial order, in which labor would be protected against unfair exploitation, the producer would be protected against unfair competition, and the consumer would be guaranteed a stable and fair price.

Railroad Relief

Railroads were singled out for special relief legislation in view of a campaign pledge made by Mr. Roosevelt. The act passed accordingly sets up a federal railroad coördinator whose duty it is to promote and require action by the carriers to reduce their costs and bring about financial reorganization.

The farm relief bill is intended to do for agriculture what the industrial recovery bill does for the factory world. Under it the Secretary of Agriculture is ordered to raise farm prices either by the proration of crops, the domestic allotment plan or the land leasing system. A secondary form of farm relief is contained in provisions for alleviation of the farm mortgage burden.

Incidentally attached to the farm bill are provisions conferring on the President almost unlimited permissive authority to manipulate the currency. He may do this through inflation, devalorization of the dollar or purchase of silver above the market price—or all three at once.

Probably the most unusual piece of legislation enacted was the Muscle Shoals bill, fulfilling a life-long dream of the veteran Senator from Nebraska and recognized leader of the progressive movement, Mr. George W. Norris. Besides setting the Government up in the hydro-electric power business, it provides for a gigantic national experiment in economic planning which embraces the entire area of the Tennessee River watershed.

Banking legislation consisted first of the emergency measure enacted on the first day of the session to confirm the President's previous action in closing all banks, authorize the Treasury to impound all gold in the country and conserve the resources of closed banks.

This was followed at the end of the session by the Glass-Steagall bill, drastically revising the original Federal Reserve Act. Among its important features are the guaranty of bank deposits and the divorce of commercial banks from investment affiliates.

A resolution to supplement the impounding of gold by officially abrogating the gold clause in private as well as government contracts went through with astonishingly little comment.

Under the title, "A Bill for the Maintenance of Government Credit," President Roosevelt secured almost unlimited authority to reorganize the Federal Government in the interests of economy, cut the burden of veterans' pensions and compensations, and in other drastic ways to secure the $1,000,000,000 cut in the federal budget promised in his campaign.

Unemployment relief measures consist of the Wagner-Lewis Act appropriating $500,000,000 for direct grants to the states, and the reforestation bill authorizing the President to enlist 250,000 unemployed men from city streets and send them to work in camps in the national and state forests.

Home Mortgage Relief

Small home owners as well as farmers were given relief from the mortgage burden through establishment of a home owners' loan corporation.

The security investing public, which at least before 1929 included nearly everyone from Mr. J. P. Morgan down to the bellboy, is most interested in the new national "Blue Sky Law." Under it the issuer of any form of security is required to make public the whole truth about the issue. In the future the purchaser will at least have an opportunity to know the amount of speculation involved in a security purchase.

It was also this special session of Congress which legalized 3.2 per cent beer and wines for the declared purpose of increasing federal revenue.

Only three measures of any real importance failed of enactment during the session. They were the arms embargo resolution, a bill to allocate the water-power rights to the St. Lawrence River when, and if, the treaty is signed, and the protocol which would make the United States a member of the World Court.

Off for a Well-Earned Vacation

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

'Al' Smith Testifies In Mitchell Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard adjourned court until next Monday morning, when Mr. Max D. Steuer, defense counsel in the income tax evasion action against Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, formerly chairman of National City Company, announced yesterday afternoon that the defense rested its case.

The United States Attorney, Mr. George Z. Medalie, will sum up the evidence on Monday, Mr. Steuer will make his summation on Tuesday and the case will go to the jury on Wednesday.

Among Mr. Steuer's closing gestures in presenting the defense was the calling of several character witnesses to testify to the defendant's reputation. Mr. Alfred E. Smith, one-time Governor of New York, who took the stand to tell his impressions of Mr. Mitchell, said he considered the defendant's reputation for right dealing to be "of the best." His acquaintance with the banker had been chiefly social, Mr. Smith admitted, but he had also known him in a business way.

Judge Goddard, sustaining an objection by the United States Attorney, refused to allow the witness to reply when Mr. Steuer asked him whether his opinion of the defendant had undergone any recent change.

Masons to Gather On Mt. Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 16—Members of the Masonic fraternity from New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont will attend a special communication of Washington Lodge, Manchester, on the summit of Mt. Washington on the evening of July 1, to witness an exemplification of the Entered Apprentice degree. A special dispensation for this meeting has been granted by Mr. Orville E. Cain of Keene, Grand Master.

Mr. Louis Thorp of Manchester, presiding Master of George Washington Lodge, will conduct the ceremony, assisted by the regular officers of the Lodge.

A sunrise service at the Tip Top house will be conducted the following morning by the chaplain of the Lodge, the Rev. James F. English, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Manchester. Members of the Manchester Masonic Choir will have a part in both services.

Workers to Elect In Carnegie Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 16—Employees of the Carnegie Steel Company for the first time since the Homestead steel strike in 1892, will be permitted to deal collectively with the company, according to an announcement by officials.

The plan for employee representation, in conformity with the National Industrial Recovery Bill, provides one representative for each 100 workers in the smaller plants and one for every 300 employees in large plants. Workers through their representatives, whom they will nominate on June 20 and elect on June 23, will confer with the company on matters of working conditions and general industrial relations.

Officials of the steel company, which is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, announced the plan will remain in effect for the duration of the industrial recovery bill's provisions.

Republicans Attack Koenig Men Who Hold Jobs From Tammany

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—The Republican offensive against the Samuel S. Koenig leadership of the party here was carried into the assembly districts today in an open fight on Koenig men who hold Tammany jobs. Four such leaders are the targets of this move—Alexander Wolf of the fourth assembly district, and Jacob W. Friedman of the twenty-third, both of whom are in the state attorney-general's office; Charles W. B. Mitchell of the twenty-first, who is in the sheriff's office, and John A. Bolles of the twenty-second, who is vice-chairman of the county committee and was counsel for J. J. McCormick, Tammany's one-time deputy city clerk, when his income came under federal scrutiny for tax violations during the legislative inquiry into the city government.

The offensive against the Koenig leadership through the district men who have helped him withstand all attempts to pull the party here from under the Tammany shadow was announced today by Mr. David B. Costuma, Republican campaign manager in the fight to defeat Mr Koenig in the fall primary.

"The enrolled Republican voters in New York are sick of the farcical leadership of men like Bolles, Wolf, Mitchell and Friedman," he said. "These men accept jobs from Tammany Hall, get their bread and butter and pay their rent out of salaries they get from a Tammany-controlled government.

"No man—not even a Koenig henchman—can serve two masters. The voters know that a man is likely to give his best efforts to the people who give him his livelihood."

Nicaraguans Welcome Mexican Diplomat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, June 16—With the presentation of credentials by Señor Salvador Calderon Ramirez, Nicaragua has an official diplomatic representative in Mexico for the first time since 1926.

Relations between the two countries were resumed about a month ago, and the new envoy, who comes in the capacity of chargé d'affaires, arrived on June 7, to take over his post. Many members of the large Nicaraguan colony, which had grown considerably during the troublesome times in that country, were at the station to greet the representative of their country.

Seabury Requests Four Disbarments In New York Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has before it today the request of Judge Samuel Seabury for the disbarment of four lawyers who were on the list of 14 named by him three years ago in connection with corrupt practices in women's court between the police vice squad and lawyers.

Judge Seabury served as the referee for this court in the investigation to the Manhattan Magistracy, and his reappearance before it yesterday had to do with the justices' consideration of the two-year-old report of Mr. Clarence J. Shearn, subsequently named by it to investigate charges against the attorneys practicng in women's court as a result of the Seabury disclosures.

Three of the layers whose disbarment is sought by Judge Seabury were cleared by Mr. Shearn, who asked affirmation of disbarment only for William J. McAuliffe out of the original Seabury list.

The revelation of corruption in this court precipitated the legislative inquiry into Tammany control of New York City affairs and a police department shakeup that eliminated the old-time vice-squad system. The latter was restored by the new Tammany police commissioner, James S. Bolan, last month on the ground that the substitute system was inefficient.

"Are not some of the police involved in the investigation back on the job?" the court asked Judge Seabury.

"Indeed, the vice squad has come back," Judge Seabury said. "It's altogether too valuable a money-making agency to be ended."

Judge Seabury came before the court in behalf of the Bar Association of the City of New York and of the New York County Lawyers' Association. He did not oppose Mr. Shearn's dismissal of the complaints against the other attorneys in question, but insisted that evidence was ample to warrant the disbarment of Mark Alter, Abraham Karp, Emanuel A. Busch and William J. McAuliffe.

Stray Dog Picks Locomotive As Nice Place to Bunk Under

Animal Rescue League Has Strange Experiences With Animals—Dog and Duck Have Relay Race in Pond on Boston Common

The "Nameless Pup" looked serious. He was like nothing else on earth. He might have been partly dachshund and partly St. Bernard. At any rate he was all that a moderate-sized family could desire in a mongrel, being of a reasonable height and long enough for three or four children to fondle at the same time.

Several days had elapsed since the Animal Rescue League had coaxed him out from under a switching locomotive in the Boston & Maine Railroad yard, where he had lain for several hours, in defiance of, and at great inconvenience to, engine drivers, conductors and brakemen. He was not unfriendly, but plunged as he was among strangers, decorum required that he maintain a certain aloofness.

Then suddenly, one afternoon, a member of the league, accompanied by three little boys and a policeman, stood in front of his cage. "That's him," said a tiny, trembling voice and his reserve broke down. He cried. And the children cried, ever so little. And the policeman, wiping his sleeve across his eye, said, "I'm crying too."

Work Is Worth While

Such tears of joy make the workers of the league feel more than convinced than ever that it really is worth while.

Mr. Robert F. Sellar said that he finds such happiness in the work that if he were to inherit untold wealth he would not for a moment consider severing his connection as president of the league. People who are kind to children, Mr. Sellar states, invariably extend their benevolence to include dumb creatures as well; and his own experience has been that whenever a drive is conducted in behalf of some children's charity the persons who contribute most generously are those affiliated with animal rescue organizations.

There is much that is entertaining in the records of the league. The case, for instance, of the race in the Public Garden, Boston.

It was not a contest between a hare and a tortoise; but one between a little dog and a tantalizing duck. The dog had invented a brand new form of sport—chasing one duck after another, consecutively and impartially, across the middle of the pond. Whenever he found himself getting out of breath he would swim for the shore, and one of the ducks, waiting for just this opportunity, would hasten after him. Then she would stand on the grass in front of him, as he lay panting, and tease him until he got up and chased her back into the water. The Animal Rescue League was called to save the little dog before he ran himself to pieces.

Horses Less In Number

While the automobile has considerably reduced the number of working horses, a larger proportion of those employed require protection. In former days a well-groomed horse was considerable of an advertisement, and merchants took excellent care of their equine employees. Today, however, the peddler and the iceman own most of the horses with which the league is called upon to deal. The investigating of complaints keeps two men busy most of the time. According to Mr. Sellar, the league has never knowingly deprived a man of a horse, the loss of which would impair his earning capacity, without contriving, usually through some private source, to get him another.

Some dogs run away for a frolic, and the league is asked to recover them. Some are stolen, presumably for purposes of vivisection and other experimentation. The average number of dogs handled each day at the Carver Street offices is 73. Last year 72,000 cats were cared for. Even skunks are rescued.

Recently a kitten traveled as a stowaway, behind a pile of luggage, all the way from New York to Boston. It mewed every bit of the journey, much to the discomfort of passengers and driver, who searched for it every time the bus stopped, but it was not discovered until a number of suitcases had been removed by the travelers on arriving at their destination. It is now playing happily with other kittens and a monkey, in Carver Street.

Cats, it has been found, often wander into police stations. If they arrive at some busy time of day, the assistance of the league is requested. But let them remain overnight, and they have won the hearts of all the men at the station, who usually end up by adopting them.

There are wild cats at Cape Cod as the result of a deplorable practice to which the league is endeavoring to put a stop. People going to the country or the seashore for the summer are urged not to leave their pets behind without visible means of food or shelter.

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Bennet Street School's Relief Work Indorsed

Viscountess Astor Hopes 'Efforts Will Have the Greatest Success'

Appreciation for the efforts being made by the North Bennet Street Industrial School to relieve unemployment distress through provision of work rather than charity is expressed by Viscountess Astor in a letter just received from her by Mr. George C. Greener, director of the school.

In the letter, which answers one sent to her by Mr. Greener explaining the purpose and operation of the school's work relief fund, Lady Astor said, "I heartily agree that the provision of work and not money doles is what those who are unemployed need and want.

"Here in England our unemployed are insured, and their so-called 'dole' is the fruit of the savings they made while in work. It is not until their insurance rights are exhausted that they get relief money—which they call 'transitional benefit'—and I know well how much they hate having to take it, and how they long to do any kind of work instead. . . .

"Anything which can be done to make work, and to give people a chance to earn instead of accept relief deserves the utmost support, and I hope your efforts will have the greatest success."

Concerning the school's work program, Mr. Greener said that the $50,000 spent during the last 18 months or so for nominal wages, labor and building material has proved this measure to be of sound individual and community benefit. He added that the workers have made renovations and repairs, without charge for supervision or office work, in hospitals, schools and settlement houses throughout Greater Boston.

"We paid the men their wages and the institutions where they worked paid for the paint, lumber and other supplies—that is, if they had the money, and if they had none we tried, with more or less success, to obtain it from generously disposed citizens.

"Since January of this year 700 men and women have been applying to the school continuously for work; but because of our limited capital, it has been impossible for us to employ any week more than 150 of these deserving people.

"Surely, more of the millions given for relief of the unemployed could be constructively used by affording them work as well as shelter and sustenance. American skill and energy should all be put to work coördinately to displace stultified inadequate money relief. What's more, American unemployed labor prefers work and should get it."

Phillips Academy Holds Graduation

ANDOVER, Mass., June 16—Phillips Academy today observed its 155th annual exhibition with a graduating class of approximately 200. Speakers at the alumni luncheon in Borden Gymnasium included Gov. Joseph B. Ely; Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, headmaster emeritus; Judge Elias B. Bishop, president of the Board of Trustees, and Headmaster Claude M. Fuess. Mr. Archibold B. Roosevelt of the class of 1913, presided.

The headmaster awarded prizes as follows:

The Faculty Prize, for high scholarship, awarded to that member of the graduating class who has maintained the highest general average in scholarship, MacDonald Deming, New York, N. Y.

The Fuller Prize, awarded to that member of the Senior Class who, having been at Andover not less than two years has best exemplified and upheld in his life and work at Andover the ideals and traditions of the school, John Badman, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

The Otis Prize, awarded to that member of the senior class who, having been a member of the school for at least three years, has, in the judgment of the faculty, shown the greatest general improvement, Daniel Geary Lewis, South Orange, N. J.

The Yale Cup, awarded to that member of the senior class who attains the highest proficiency in scholarship and athletics, John Badman, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

Police Chiefs Urged To Check Speeding

The Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety today issued a bulletin to police chiefs throughout Massachusetts asking them to redouble their efforts to check speeding in residential districts and to direct more efforts toward cutting down the fatality toll among young children. The plea was made on the basis of the results for May in the combined movement to curb the eight principal causes of serious automobile accidents.

The bulletin said that failing to operate at a reasonable and proper rate of speed outdistanced other violations for frequency, with residential districts the scenes of the most offences. There were 2114 drivers halted for excessive speed there, with 799 more in congested or business districts; 428 on the open road and 142 adjacent to schools or playgrounds.

Failing to slow down at intersections ran a close second with 2383 motorist receiving yellow tickets for this offense. Other frequent violations were equally divided between ignoring traffic signals and stop signs.

Stainless Steel For Ships Proposed

Stainless steel, which has become such a boon to housewives, gives promise of even greater savings to ship owners.

One of the most expensive factors in ship operation is the necessity of frequent drydockings to clean the under-water section of the hull and scrape off barnacles. A test now is being arranged by engineers to determine whether stainless steel can provide a barnacle-resistant ship keel, says Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

British interests plan to manufacture the steel for the test with 18 per cent chromium and 8 per cent nickel, said Mr. Butler.

One-third of the sheet is to be left in a hot-rolled condition, part painted with ship paint and the balance left in a bright, smooth condition. The sheet then is to be immersed for a period of three months off Southland Pier, London, where the water is infested with barnacles, stated Mr. Butler.

Federal Loans Urged For Massachusetts

Demands that Massachusetts apply for federal loans for a public works program were made yesterday at a meeting held on Boston Common. More than 1000 men and women attended the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Building Trades Council of Boston and vicinity. Speakers suggested the immediate allocation of funds made available through the Industrial Recovery Act.

Mr. James H. Fitzgerald, president of the Boston Council, presented the resolutions, which declared that 60,000 unemployed could be put to work with the share of funds which should come to Massachusetts. A committee was named to call on Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Lieut-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon and the Speaker of the House, Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, to acquaint them with the sentiment of the Common meeting.

Governor Ely informed the committee when it called upon him that he is preparing a message for the Legislature in order that this State may take advantage of the federal enactments to reduce unemployment.

Home Mortgage Bill Seeks Loans By Federal Fund

Law Blocks Aid to State, Sponsors Say; Motor-car License Sought

Following a conference with Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks, Mr. C. F. Nelson Pratt, Representative from Saugus, and Mr. Thomas A. Delmore today introduced in the Legislature a bill to enable home owners of Massachusetts to obtain the benefits of the Federal Home Loan Act.

The petitioners, both members of the Banks and Banking Committee of the House, said they were informed that Massachusetts law would preclude this State from taking advantage of the federal enactment so they immediately drew up this bill to meet the need. Under this federal legislation cash may be issued by the Home Loan Bank up to 40 per cent of the fair mortgage value of the property, but on loans of over 40 per cent up to 80 per cent of fair mortgage value bonds of the corporation would be issued.

The House yesterday substituted a bill prohibiting all service charges by gas and electric companies for the Senate bill which provides for an optional rate, without a service charge, in addition to the existing rate which carries a service charge. The bill was passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

By a roll-call vote of 103 to 83 the House ordered to a third reading the bill providing for certificates for motor vehicles. Under its provisions every owner of a motor vehicle must obtain a certificate of title from the Registry of Motor Vehicles by the payment of 50 cents. The bill has already been passed to engrossment in the Senate.

The proposed law, favored by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has for its purpose the reduction of motorcar thefts by making it illegal to sell or transfer an automobile without assigning at the same time a certificate of ownership authenticated by the registrar. A fine of $1000 or imprisonment for two years is provided for any person assigning a title certificate to a stolen car.

The bill giving the Registrar of Motor Vehicles discretion in fixing the date from which license suspensions shall take effect was yesterday referred to the next annual session by a roll-call vote of 20 to 15.

Two Roosevelts Get Diplomas at Groton

GROTON, Mass., June 16 (AP)—Two Roosevelts were graduated from Goton School today. They were Franklin D. Jr., son of the President, and Cornelius Van F., grandson of the former President and son of Theodore Roosevelt, former Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

Franklin D. Jr. received his diploma 33 years after the graduation of his father from the same school. President Roosevelt had hoped to attend, but telephoned from Washington that it would be impossible for him to be present because of the press of affairs in the capital.

Other members of the family attending the graduation exercises were Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Anna Dall, her daughter, and her son, James, and his wife.

Reich Forced to End Premium on Sales

The lure of bigger and better bargains and premium stimulants to trade has reached international proportions, according to Mr. Hugh Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The practice of giving premiums, such as frequently used by New England merchants, has grown to such an extent in Germany that the Government has prohibited its continuance after Sept. 1, Mr. Butler said, declaring that awarding of premiums in retail trade in that country cost the trade an estimated total in 1931 of 10,000,000 Reichsmarks. Efforts to curtail the practice including an attempt by the Central Associations of German Retail Trade were unsuccessful. The result was government action, he said.

Tonight at the Pops

Children's Night

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa

"Hänsel and Gretel," Prelude ..... Humperdinck

"The Swan" ..... Saint-Saëns

"Peer Gynt," Suite ..... Grieg

"Nutcracker," Ballet Suite ..... Tchaikovsky

"Golliwog's Cakewalk" ..... Debussy-Caplet

Extra: Newsboys' Harmonica Band (Burroughs Newsboys Foundation)

"España," Waltz ..... Waldteufel

"The Cuckoo Clock" ..... del Castillo

"The Flight of the Bumble Bee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff

Song of the Volga Bargemen ..... Arranged by Jacchia

"Up the Street," March ..... Morse

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, June 18

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK — Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m, and W8XK, 62.50m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, and W9XAA, 6030kc-49.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

SAN FRANCISCO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KPOX, 1250kc-240m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; possibly light showers tonight; not much change in temperature; moderate south to west winds.

New Hampshire: Cloudy; possibly light showers tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer in south portion tonight.

Massachusetts and all other New England States: Cloudy; possibly light showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds, possibly strong at times in south portion; weather somewhat overcast; possibly light showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	62	66	Montreal	52	68
Bismarck	64	100	Nantucket	62	66
Boston	58	65	New Orleans	74	82
Buffalo	60	60	New York	58	68
Calgary	64	92	Norfolk, Va.	60	68
Charleston	70	74	North Platte	66	90
Chicago	70	82	Philadelphia	62	70
Cincinnati	64	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	104
Denver	60	82	Pittsburgh	56	68
Eastport, Me.	56	64	Portland, Me.	58	66
Hatteras	66	68	Raleigh	64	72
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Louis	64	80
7 p.m. June 15	74	..	St. Paul	72	92
Helena, Mont.	64	98	Salt Lake City	66	94
Huron, S. D.	74	110	San Francisco	52	60
Jacksonville	70	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	72
Kansas City	68	88	Seattle	54	74
Key West	80	86	Tampa	70	82
Los Angeles	58	80	Washington	60	70
Memphis	64	78	Wichita, Kan.	64	86
Miami, Fla.	76	92	Williston, N.D.	68	98

A—9 a. m. June 16.
B—Maximum June 15.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 7:25 p. m., Saturday 7:53 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

Zeta Chi Joins National

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 16 (AP)—Zeta Chi fraternity, a local organized at the University of Vermont in 1920, merged yesterday with Phi Mu Delta, a national. The purpose of the combine was for financial stability and to strengthen the fraternity. The movement was backed and indorsed by the university.

Building Trade Wins Big Increase in Jobs; $106,114 in Payrolls

Sharp increases in employment and earnings of building tradesmen in Massachusetts in May, as compared with April, exceeded the usual seasonal increases and were much greater than the April to May increases in both 1932 and 1931, it is shown in detailed statistics of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries.

Building tradesmen employed by 726 contractors in May numbered 4312, a gain of 339, or 24.2 per cent over the 3473 employed by the same contractors in April. A year ago, the gain for May over April was 8.6 per cent and two years ago the gain was 0.3 per cent. Wages paid during the week in May for which the survey was taken totaled $106,114 as compared with $75,734 in the previous month, a gain of 40.1 per cent.

Average earnings per man in May were $24.61 a week, or 77.5 cents per hour. In April the average earnings were $21.81 and the average earnings were 81.8 cents an hour. Divided by occupation, the roofing and sheet metal workers showed a gain of 39.9 per cent in the number employed, while the man hours worked and the amount paid in wages more than doubled in May as compared with the preceding month.

Building permits granted in 55 municipalities in Massachusetts in May represented an aggregate value of $2,436,520, a gain of $867,189 or 55.3 per cent as compared with April. Large individual projects in these figures include an addition to a Hyde Park school involving $300,000; foundation for a storage tank in Chelsea, $55,000, and a church in Marlboro, $32,000.

Britannic Makes Records

Three new records—speed, elapsed time and number of passengers—were established on the voyage of the White Star motorship Britannic on her last passage from Boston, it was announced today at the local office of the line. The vessel left Boston on June 4 and reached Galway, Ireland, its first port, in five days, 12 hours, and 12 minutes, lowering by three hours and 14 minutes its previous record, made in July last year. Its average speed on the transatlantic run was 19.05 knots.

Somerville Institution for Savings Plans to Reopen and Release $1,000,000

Reopening of the Somerville Institution for Savings, reorganized as the Somerset Savings Bank with an entirely new line-up of officers, is planned, according to a statement issued yesterday by Mr. Arthur Guy, State Commissioner of Banks.

The plan adopted is subject to court approval, but, with possible minor changes, it is expected to go into effect shortly. The opening date will be announced when details are completed. The reorganization plan calls for a credit on the books of the reorganized bank of 50 per cent of each depositor's account, supported by the bank's good and sound assets. Of this amount, at least one-third will be available for immediate use. Thus nearly $1,000,000 will be released to depositors immediately. The balance of this 50 per cent will be subject to further order of the bank commissioner.

The other 50 per cent will remain on the old books, and assets not taken into the reorganized bank, consisting of mortgages and interest in real estate, sundry notes and other miscellaneous assets, will be held and operated for the benefit of depositors. Any recoveries and all the proceeds thereof will be credited to the depositors' accounts when available, in addition to the 50 per cent credited in the reorganized bank. The institution will occupy the new building in Davis Square and the former main office at 88 Broadway.

Adams Heads Masons Again

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 16 (AP)—Mr. Charles B. Adams of Waterbury, was reëlected Grand Master of Masons in Vermont at the closing of the 140th annual meeting yesterday. It was the last in the series of annual meetings which have been held here by the Masonic bodies this week.

Bread Loaf Post, June 24

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Post Office Department announced yesterday the summer post office at Bread Loaf, in Addison County, Vt., would be opened on June 24.

Events Tonight

Fourteenth annual convention, Quota Club International: Dinner, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 6:30.

Annual senior dance, Chandler Secretarial School, Hotel Rockmere, Marblehead, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Tremont—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:19 a. m., 12:30, 2:20, 4:10, 6:00, 7:50, 9:40 p. m.

R. K. O.-Keith's—"Professional Sweetheart, 10:09 a. m., 1:13, 4:17, 7:21, 10:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Fourteenth annual convention, Quota Club International: Luncheon, address by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of General Federation of Women's Clubs, on "Civilization's Challenge to Women," New Ocean House, Swampscott, 12:30.

Commencement exercises, Babson Institute, address by the Rev. Stanley High on "Today's Youth and Tomorrow's World," Richard Enright Auditorium, Wellesley Hills, 10:45; luncheon 12.30; alumni meeting, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Harry E Dickson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, 2:45.

Annual summer outing, Ford Hall Folks, large entertainment program, Babson Park, Wellesley Hills, all day and evening.

Annual reunion, Manning Association, Manning Manse Tea Tavern, North Billerica, luncheon, 1.

Annual water carnival, Samoset Canoe Club of West Roxbury, 26-mile marathon canoe race, off club float, Charles River, West Roxbury, 2

Annual Bunker Hill Day celebration, Charlestown: Parade, start corner Pearl and Bunker Hill Streets, 2:30; Gaelic sports, Barry Playground, morning; doll carriage parade and boys' race, Monument Square, morning; championship baseball games, Barry Playground afternoon

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Tremont—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:19 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:10, 6:00, 7:50, 9:40 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable Lucas, fifteenth century illustrated books; "English Landscapes." Byzantine coins lent by Mr and Mrs E Edward Jackson Holmes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court the Fenway) Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 3. Closed on national holidays.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibitions of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederick W. Gardinar.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free. Closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of two eighteenth century masters of Japanese color prints—Kokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Kosin and Shosan. Other special exhibitions are North American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones, sea life; small American mammals. Through June.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—General summer exhibitions.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General summer exhibitions.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Handwrought silver, a demonstrative exhibition of methods. Through June 15. Decorative glass by Sarah Ryel Comer. Through June 13. Pottery by members of the Pottery Workshop of Boston. Through June 30.

Rail and Steamboat Agents Sail for St. John

Practically every railroad in the United States and the leading steamship companies operating to American ports are represented in a large group of members of the Association of Railroad and Steamboat Agents of Boston, who sail from India Wharf at 5 p. m. today for Saint John, N. B., on the Eastern Steamship Lines steamer Saint John.

International signal code flags fluttered today from lines strung from stem to stern. The group is making its first trip to the Province of New Brunswick as an organization. After a day of sight-seeing and festivities at Saint John tomorrow, the party returns to Boston Sunday.

She brings you England's Choicest Lavender

Lavender direct from England—the original, genuine Mitcham Lavender as distilled by Potter & Moore at Mitcham, Surrey, for nearly 200 years is now available in America and Canada in the many toilet and beauty specialities that have made this delightfully true fragrance famous the world over.

POTTER AND MOORE'S

Mitcham Lavender

ESTABLISHED 1749 LONDON

Lavender Soaps, Liquid Bath Salts, Dusting Powder, Talcums, Sachets, Liquid Lavender
Greville Sales Corporation, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York
Norman S. Wright & Co., Ltd., 468 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

Standard of the World

Of few products can it be said with truth that they actually set the standard for others of their kind. And among these few, most surely, is a Cadillac automobile.

For almost twenty-five years, Cadillac cars have occupied this unusual position in the automotive industry—in fact, since 1908, when Cadillac was awarded the famous DeWar Trophy for perfect interchangeability of parts.

Year after year, the public has grown more aware of Cadillac's position, until today you hear it affirmed on every hand.

"She's a little *Cadillac*, isn't she?" boasts the owner who has just taken possession of one of the smaller motor cars.

"She has a little of the 'feel' of a *Cadillac*," says the new possessor of a medium-priced car.

"This performs more like a *Cadillac* than any other car I ever drove," explains another owner.

And, again, you hear the good-natured apology, "Of *course*, it's not a *Cadillac!*"

A moment's reflection will serve to recall that you have heard these very remarks, time and time again. Practically never is any other car used as the standard of comparison—almost always a Cadillac.

This, of course, did not "just happen." Reputations such as this do not "grow up," like Topsy. They have their basis, always, in an actual superiority of fact. And back of this superiority is usually found an *ideal*, religiously adhered to, year after year.

In the case of Cadillac, the will to leadership has become a greater spur to achievement than any creed or law could possibly be. It simply never occurs to anyone at Cadillac that Cadillac is privileged to do anything else than excel in all things.

It is out of this spirit that has come Cadillac's long list of basic contributions to the motor car industry. The self-starter, precision manufacture, the closed body, the Syncro-Mesh transmission, the 16-cylinder engine, the 90-degree V-type engine—all of them came, and could have come only, from the Cadillac will to achievement.

We feel certain that most buyers in the fine-car field appreciate the position that Cadillac occupies. Cadillac sales, at least, certainly indicate as much. But for those who may not have had occasion to give the matter particular thought, we wish merely to suggest that the "Standard of the World" is always a safe measure to follow in choosing any commodity.

La Salle prices begin at $2245 f. o. b. Detroit . . . Cadillac at $2695 . . . G. M. A. C. terms available on any model

CADILLAC

STANDARD OF THE WORLD . . . A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

Move to Revise War Debts Improves Atmosphere of Economic Conference

Dollar's Support Backed by Envoys Of Three Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

this latitude will make the task of equalization funds simpler.

In effect what has been done is an agreement to apply to dollar-pound relationship the same treatment which for several weeks has kept the pound and franc relatively stable. The same thing will happen to the dollar-franc account. The nations are agreeing to throw their resources behind currencies in an effort to keep them as stable as possible.

In outward appearance, the agreement is merely a gentleman's understanding between the central banks involved. Since for the United States to throw its gold resources behind the dollar will require the export of yellow metal, it was necessary to obtain governmental approval. Whether President Roosevelt will approve or suggest changes is still unknown in London.

Negotiations Continuing

Meanwhile the two sets of negotiators which produced the agreement —the group of central bankers at the Bank of England, and Treasury representatives at the British Treasury — continue their meetings. They, too, may evolve further details to the agreed stabilization plan.

Though the agreement is exceedingly flexible and will permit the United States some leeway, even on international exchange, it is nevertheless an enormously helpful step, not only to the World Economic Conference, but to all international traders. It means that such vagaries as characterized the dollar's behavior in recent weeks would be prevented, at least for duration of the conference.

Dealings between the United States and other countries can proceed without the sword of fluctuation exchange over their heads. Moreover, the London conference can carry on its work on the basis of stable exchanges. This is emphasized by all authorities as an indispensable preliminary to any useful conference work.

The chief enforcing factor of the temporary stabilization agreement will naturally be equalization funds. The United States made an effort to obtain establishment of a joint fund between the three governments, but this was unacceptable to the British, and has been replaced by an agreement for close collaboration of the three funds. Speedy establishment of an American unit of this instrumentality in Washington or New York is anticipated.

With these vital developments rapidly developing on the outskirts of the World Economic Conference that meeting was rather put in the shade. However, after Mr. James M. Cox's compromise election to the chairmanship of the monetary committee things progressed smoothly. The former Ohio Governor immediately announced he was a sound money man and had already ascertained in his talks with M. Georges Bonnet, French Finance Minister, that they were in broad agreement.

The French took the rapporteurship given to M. Bonnet philosophically. Besides regarding this position highly they realize that the chairmanship of the monetary committee involves responsibility for pushing its way to a successful conclusion. That task—which is the major task before the conference—now rests upon American shoulders. Dr. Hendrik Colijn of the Netherlands is pushing the work of the economic committee.

War Obligations Virtually Suspended

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, with the selection of Mr. James M. Cox of the American delegation, as chairman; but what is of much more real interest is the hope that de facto stabilization will soon be achieved.

All Payments in Silver

There seemed some uncertainty in Washington on this score, and Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, found it necessary to take brief notice of the rumor that the dollar had been pegged at $4.05 to the pound, to say last night it was doubtful if the matter had passed the "exploratory" stage.

This morning the United States had received assurances of only $11,359,592 payments on the total of $143,605,294 war debt obligations which have become due.

All the nations making payments did so in silver, which they are permitted to do under the terms of the Thomas amendment to the Farm Relief Bill. This means a substantial saving to the debtor countries, for they are able to buy it at the market value of about 36 cents an ounce, whereas the arbitrary value of 50 cents an ounce was fixed for it under the Thomas amendment.

France Hinges Payment On American Assurance Of Revising Debt Pact

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 16—While M. Edouard Herriot, former Premier, resumed his press campaign for payment of last December's war debt installment to the United States, the French Government at a Cabinet meeting today undertook a study of the situation, caused by France's fresh default yesterday.

Protesting that "all the work of Lausanne, if not broken, will at least be held in suspense," M. Herriot in a statement to the Agence Economique et Financiere recommends that every possible means of settling the "aggravated problem" be explored without delay.

Reports from Washington and London that France plans to follow the British example and soon make a token payment are discredited in official circles here. At the same time it is authoritatively emphasized that the French Government really meant the declaration in its debt note yesterday that "it has no intention whatever of breaking unilaterally a contract freely entered into, and it desires to renew its assurance to the Federal Government that it is still ready to coöperate actively and in any opportune manner in quest of a satisfactory solution."

The Christian Science Monitor learns on high authority that the Government intends to instruct its Ambassador at Washington, M. André Lefebvre de la Boulaye, to pursue intensively his negotiations in view of obtaining formal assurance of revision of the present war-debt terms. If assurance of revision is forthcoming, then the Cabinet is ready to demand the consent of the French Chamber of Deputies to payment of the Dec. 15 installment in order to put itself in position to receive the same treatment as Britain.

Action in Britain Aids Government On Indian Policy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 16—The British Government's India policy, which has been under hot fire from the "no surrender" section of the Conservative Party led by Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. L. S. Amery, Lord Lloyd and others, has just received two striking votes of confidence.

This situation materially improves the prospects of victory for Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Samuel Hoare and other Conservative members of the National Government in the coming important trial of strength over this question, on the result of which the continued existence of the National Government is believed to depend.

Slight Drop in Majority

According to a statement published today a 2-to-1 majority was gained for a Baldwinite motion on India at a meeting of the council of the metropolitan area of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations. And yesterday figures announced in the by-election at Altringham gave an overwhelming majority for Sir Edward Grigg, who is a firm upholder of the National Government's India policy.

Sir Edward's majority is 9500—a drop of only 500, compared with the 1919 election. In 1931 a Conservative was elected unopposed.

This is in remarkable contrast to the result of the Hitchin by-election last week when the Conservative candidate, Sir Arnold Wilson, who opposed the Government's India policy, saw his party's majority fall from 17,529 to 4207.

Further Support Sought

On June 28 Mr. Baldwin is to meet the central council of the National Union of Conservative Associations in London when he intends to seek a vote of confidence in his leadership on Indian policy.

The motion adopted last night congratulates His Majesty's Government on the success of its policy of maintaining law and order in India, hopes the Government will proceed with great caution in forming proposals for the new constitution, and believes the joint select committee now sitting, which consists of men with great experience in Indian administration, should be allowed to make their recommendations for hearing the evidence before the council comes to a final conclusion on the matter.

This motion was adopted, 167 to 73, as a substitute for one brought forward by Mr. Baldwin's opponents, which urged the council to "view with grave anxiety any proposals to transfer at the present time the responsibility at the center of the government in India."

Federal Motor Taxes Criticized As Discriminatory

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Mr. Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, Mich., president of the American Automobile Association, asserted today that Congress, in "continuing and extending" the federal automotive taxes, has perpetrated a "gross discrimination" against highway transportation.

"I cannot recall a more flagrant instance of class penalties or a more reprehensible breach of faith than that perpetrated by Congress in the case of the federal motor taxes," Mr. Henry said in an address before the association's thirty-first annual convention.

"In addition to the unwarranted burden on motor users, these taxes are particularly onerous from the standpoint of the automotive industry, which has shown more initiative than any other industry in its efforts to revive business in the United States.

"The net result of this gross discrimination and inequitable treatment at the hands of Congress is that the motorists of the country now find themselves saddled with a federal sales tax of approximately $250,000,000 a year, while Congress pursues the hypocritical course of refusing to adopt a general manufacturers sales tax that would provide all necessary revenue and be fair to all concerned."

Defends Protective Tariffs

Drawn by Cecil Thomson for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

R. B. BENNETT, Canadian Prime Minister

Dodd and Cudahy Chosen for High Diplomatic Posts

(Continued from Page 1)

ing having been born in Clayton, N. C., and speaks with a southern inflection. He is regarded as having an unusually fine literary style.

"He has no particular hobbies, save his farm near Round Hill, Va., and an interest in the political scene, lives a simple and unassuming life and devotes his energies almost exclusively to his scholarly duties.

"An intimate of President Woodrow Wilson, Professor Dodd has written one of the best of the Wilson biographies, 'Woodrow Wilson and His Work,' and was joint editor with Ray Stannard Baker of 'The Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson.' He has been a consistent adherent of Jeffersonian political principles and a leading liberal, prominent in the councils of the Democratic Party.

"This year Professor Dodd is first vice-president of the American Historical Association. He is now at work upon what he expects will be his magnum opus, 'A History of the South,' of which he has completed two volumes in manuscript.

"Exact and exhaustive scholarship has not prevented Professor Dodd from developing a clear social philosophy, which has been expressed in his frequent comment on current social and economic problems."

Authority on American South

Professor Dodd is recognized as an authority on the history of the American South. Among his writings in this field are "Life of Jefferson Davis," "Statesmen of the Old South," "The Cotton Kingdom," and "Lincoln or Lee." He was editor and joint author of the Riverside History of the United States. Another of his books is "Expansion and Conflict." He has made numerous contributions to learned journals, his long monograph, "The Fight for the Old Northwest" being regarded as an outstanding example of research scholarship.

He began his university career teaching in southern colleges, first in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, of which he was a graduate, then in Randolph-Macon at Ashland, Va. He came to the University of Chicago 25 years ago. It was not long before "having a course with Dodd" became the ambition of most history students. Northerners welcomed the opportunity to hear the southern viewpoint ably and fairly presented. In 1927 Professor Dodd became chairman of the university's department of history.

Professor Dodd has two children, William E. and Martha, the former a graduate student, the latter assistant literary editor of the Chicago Daily Tribune.

British Housewife With Basket Plays Leading Part in Economic Conference

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British housewife, her basket on her arm, is destined to play a leading, although silent part in the discussions of the World Economic Conference.

Of this fact, Maj. Walter Elliot, Minister of Agriculture, assured a vast audience when he addressed the seventeenth annual conference of the National Federation of Women's Institutes here on May 30.

When the British housewife puts her purse down upon the counter, he said, the statesmen and tradesmen of the world crowd round with expectant interest, because the British housewife is the most assiduous international shopper in the world.

Into her ample basket there goes 96 per cent of the world's exports of bacon; 94 per cent of the world's exports of mutton and lamb; half the world's export of cheese, and 8 out of every 10 ounces of butter sent abroad by the nations of the world.

More than 8000 country women invaded London in order to attend the conference of the national federation. Women from the iron and steel, the cotton and wool districts of the North and Midlands, from the coal districts of South Wales, from the agricultural districts of the eastern and southern counties—coming, many of them, to London for the first time.

Filling the great arena of the Royal Albert Hall and mounting to its topmost galleries, they represented, moreover, a still greater body who, in outlying villages and hamlets all over the country, listened over the wireless to the opening proceedings of the conference. It is officially stated that the organization in England and Wales (Scotland does not come into this reckoning) now numbers over 5000 institutes and a membership of some 300,000.

During the weeks and months of the World Economic Conference, Major Elliot told his audience, the British woman—and especially the British country woman—will hold a substantial place in the consideration of statesmen, because not only does her basket contain merchandise of all kinds, but it contains, too, employment for hundreds of thousands of men, since the dairy industry of England and Wales employs twice as many persons as the woolen industry; twice as many as the iron and steel industry, and between three and four times the number employed by the whole of the shipbuilding industry.

The success of the work now being done by the British Government in tackling the problems of agriculture, product by product, rests, Major Elliot said, in the hands of the woman with the basket. This woman must understand what lies behind the schemes for the better organization of the supply of milk and bacon, of potatoes and eggs. She must realize how the whole vast problem of import and export reduces itself, in the long run, to the question of shopping.

The women themselves amplified the remarks of the Minister. Besides the question of marketing, they agreed, were rural questions which needed the attention of thoughtful people. Much benefit might be brought to the countryside by the giving of more serious consideration to such matters as the rural water supply, the reconditioning of wells, the repair of ditches, the bettering of drainage, the wiser use of building and town planning schemes in relation to unemployment.

Austria Releases Many Hitlerites Arrested in Drive

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, June 16—More than 2500 arrests have been made in connection with the National Socialist outbreaks here during the past few days. Half of them, however, have already been released. Of the remainder only 37 were actually charged before the court with high treason. This is held to indicate that incriminating evidence has either been lacking or incomplete as far as the remainder are concerned.

Austrian police authorities see evidence of a widespread terrorist plot in the fact that expert examination is stated to have proved that all the exploded and unexploded bombs found during the past few days were of the same pattern. They declare they have ample evidence to prove that the National Socialist Party is responsible.

Meanwhile government spokesmen say that the welcome support which Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, the Chancellor, received from world opinion has strengthened the determination to crush the Hitlerite agitation. But the National Socialist Party still maintains its legal existence with an extensive press. Its outstanding leaders are still free.

Manager of Hindenburg Gets Prison Sentence

BERLIN, June 16 (AP)—Guenther Gereke, President von Hindenburg's campaign manager in last year's elections, was sentenced today to 30 months in prison and fined 100,000 marks (currently $28,480) by a court which found him guilty of embezzlement.

Gereke, commissar for work creation, sat on the ministerial bench during Chancellor Hitler's maiden speech before the Reichstag last March 23, at the conclusion of which his arrest was ordered by Capt. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, the Reichstag president and Hitler's right-hand man in the Cabinet.

Milwaukee Neighbors Attest High Abilities Of Ambassador Cudahy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16—To Mr. John F. Cudahy, widely known Milwaukee lawyer, sportsman, explorer, and author, the prospect of going to Poland as United States Ambassador promises to add another grand adventure to a career already packed rather full of interesting and varied experiences.

Mr. Cudahy is sure he is going to enjoy his new adventure as thoroughly as he did his experiences in Africa and India, several years ago. He likes Poland and is interested in the prospect of living and serving there, he said yesterday, as he prepared to leave for Washington where he will spend several weeks in training at the Department of State before sailing with his family to take up his new duties.

Mrs. Cudahy and the children—Michael, 9, and Toulgas, 12—also are excited over the prospect of going abroad. When the children learned of their father's appointment, they hurried to a globe to discover the exact location of their new home-to-be.

Name Frequently Mentioned

The Ambassador said his appointment was "quite unexpected, but very gratifying." Yet, for a number of weeks, Mr. Cudahy had been mentioned as a probable diplomatic appointee. Shortly after President Roosevelt took office, it was reported that the Milwaukee man would be named Ambassador to Mexico. Later, before Mr. Sumner Welles' appointment, it was rumored that Mr. Cudahy was slated for appointment as Ambassador to Cuba.

The appointment of a Wisconsin man as envoy to Poland is considered here as particularly appropriate because of the large number of Polish residents in this State, especially in Milwaukee. The selection of Mr. Cudahy has brought felicitations and expressions of approval from many local leaders, including Polish-American citizens.

Judge John C. Kleczka said: "I am delighted that John Cudahy was appointed. I went to school with John and know his abilities well enough to know that his is an admirable appointment. He has fine scholastic attainments, fine judgment and he has had a varied experience. He possesses the qualifications which should make him a high-class diplomat. He is well-trained for public service."

Entered Politics in 1916

Mr. Cudahy made his début in politics in 1916 when he ran for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Wisconsin on the Democratic ticket. As a member of a prominent family of packers, his candidacy aroused considerable interest. In the 1916 campaign, Mr. Cudahy stumped the entire State. He urged the reëlection of Woodrow Wilson, whom he greatly admired.

The new Ambassador-elect has traveled extensively. In addition to his other expeditions he has visited Alaska and he served as a lieutenant in the 85th Division in the Archangel expedition against the Bolsheviks in North Russia, at the close of the World War.

One of his books, "Archangel, the War With Russia," is a record of the experiences of this expedition and a criticism of American officials who sent American troops into Russia in 1919. Another book entitled "African Horizons," published in 1930, described his adventures with the Cudahy-Massee-Milwaukee expedition which brought back from Africa a remarkable collection of specimens for the Milwaukee Public Museum.

Trade Concessions By South America Likely at London

Restrictions on Exchange and Delay on Debts Are Major Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The major powers of South America have prepared for participation in the World Economic Conference in London with the full knowledge that they will be expected to make great sacrifices in common with the United States and Europe in order to obtain equal benefits from the ameliorative agreements which are expected to be reached.

One of the principal concerns of the A. B. C. powers is that in the vital negotiations the United States, Great Britain and leading countries may neglect the interests of South America and other regions which although not figuring prominently on the economic and financial map yet have been deemed sufficiently important to merit participation in the conference. On this point, it is understood, both Washington and London have given assurances that there will be no big power monopoly of the talks except when exclusive subjects such as war debts are brought up.

At the same time Chilean, Argentine and Brazilian newspapers have not hesitated to warn their governments that "this is no ordinary conference where diplomatic finesse and exorbitant preliminary demands (to be afterward scaled down) will obtain the best results." One Santiago daily stated:

"We shall be making a great mistake in assuming that the London conference is going to be a mere prize distribution where the smallest children receive the biggest gifts. The United States, Great Britain, France, and other principal convening powers intend that everybody shall contribute something, sacrificially, to insure the success of the conference."

Exchange Concessions Needed

This view is widely held in Argentina and Chile, two countries whose economic outlook varies considerably but who, as a result of recent conversations, are pledged to stand together when continental interests are at stake in international conferences. Foreign observers, however, foresee difficulties in this respect, because the two countries are differently situated regarding several world problems. To take the question of debts alone, Chile is in default and Argentina is still making a gallant effort to pay.

There is one question on which nearly all South American countries are agreed—that they will be compelled to make considerable sacrifice regarding their exchange control legislation. In Chile it is forecast that the control organizations may have to be abolished altogether.

Nearly all Latin-American governments are involved and the majority of them have been informed that Washington and London are definitely opposed to the operation of these commissions whose powers are so far-reaching and dictatorial that they have strangled trade, caused great personal hardship and been the ground for serious international friction. Hardly a week passes in Santiago, Lima, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro but foreign representations are made against the varied effects of these restrictions.

Extravagant Public Expenditures

South American countries realize that many of these restrictions have to be abolished if they are to obtain beneficial treatment in London. They realize and are believed to be prepared to sacrifice also many more of their restrictive and protective systems inaugurated since conditions of crisis began.

Another concession which they will be expected to make, though little publicity is given on that point, is in the realm of state and private commercial debts. It has been pointed out to them, in many cases, that spending is still proceeding on extravagant lines in this continent without the slightest concern for the creditors, chief of whom are the United States and England.

Argentina and Brazil are considered to be the only South American powers to have made a serious effort to meet their obligations; the remainder are not only in default but many of them hitherto have refused contact with their creditors. In the case of Chile there is actually a law legalizing the position of private debtors in foreign currency.

South Americans will be asked in London to think in terms of imports as well as of exports, because several countries have abolished importation altogether in the mad scramble to build up foreign money balances or finance war supplies. Balanced budgets, reduced armaments and the abolition of internecine warfare will also be expected of them in the new economic era to be introduced by the London agreements.

South America's economic hopes are placed primarily in the keeping of the United States because it is convinced that Washington will not neglect a foreign trade field in which Americans have made huge capital investments and with which they have built up an interchange of products whose total normally is reckoned in billions.

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New England Area is Rich In Its Historic Shrines and Ties With Farflung Posterity

Wherever Any of the Annual Caravan of 3,000,000 Visitors May Elect to Stop There Will Be Found Some Association With Great Events of Past

Your New England Caravan
Eleventh of 12 Articles

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England is a region of tablets and monuments, or inscriptions on old walls, of quaintly lettered milestones, and wayside signs, and gray old houses where history was made, and battlegrounds whose rancors are forgotten, and comfortable old villages recalling cherished legends. It is a region where history and progress stand side by side and it is possible to step from the door to a twentieth century office building into a seventeenth century churchyard; where memory is mellowed by gentle reminders of bygone days and scenes of yesterday's activities drowse amid the bustle of today.

Only a small percentage of New England's annual caravan of some 3,000,000 visitors comes seeking historic shrines, and yet but a small percentage fails to find the added charm bequeathed the region by the hands of colonists and patriots.

Go where one will within the borders of the six states and there is a legend to be recited, a memory to be rehearsed. Here the forefathers landed; there the Puritans worshiped; yonder the Indians came by night; just beyond, privateers foregathered. Here "the embattled farmers stood"; there a fine old screed was written; around the corner a light was hung; at the bend of the river the Vikings quaffed the grape; we sup tonight where Longfellow's tales were told; tomorrow we dine where Hawthorne named a novel.

Pausing at Village Greens

Down cobbled lanes, through mountain passes, pausing at village greens, sometimes frankly seeking old treasures in young museums, more often suddenly reminded of some half-forgotten chapter in the epic of America's birth by some inscription thoughtfully placed on a memoried spot, the New England caravan makes its way, and calloused indeed is its member who does not depart a better American for his visit.

Books have been written, and many of them are needed, to tell the story of New England's history spots. Logically the beginning would be at Plymouth and Cape Cod if a chronological pilgrimage were contemplated, but such a vacation might easily become a task. The charm of New England's historic background lies, rather, in the fact that it may be found almost anywhere the visitor may elect to stop.

Boston? How many ties call Americans back to this city of contrasts! Tucked away in odd corners, waiting down cobbled alleys, spread out on its wide common, peeping out from the shadows of tall buildings, history insinuates itself on visitor and citizen alike.

There, for instance, is the Old North Church, dedicated in 1723 and remaining practically unchanged since that memorable night in 1775 when two lanterns hanging from the belfry tower sent Paul Revere galloping on that ride which every American schoolboy has followed in fancy; and not far away is Paul Revere's house, built in 1660, and still keeping open a hospitable door.

And on Tremont Street, at the corner of School, is King's Chapel, built on land seized by Governor Andros—a fine example of old English architecture, which shadows a churchyard in which are headstones inscribed to Gov. John Winthrop, Governor Shirley, Lady Andros, and the wife of John Winslow, the first woman to land at Cape Cod.

Across the street stretches Boston Common, first used as a common pasture for the colonists' cattle, afterward as a drilling ground for colonial troops, and today, dotted with numerous monuments and plaques commemorating famous acts and famous men, a recreation field.

And over on Atlantic Avenue, amidst a busy scene of shipping, there is to be found No. 511 which is the site of Griffin's Wharf where the 90 participants in the famous Boston Tea Party clambered aboard the three British ships moored there and exemplified a unique way of meeting high taxes.

Grows Confusing

But this jumping about grows confusing, though it is usually the way history is discovered in Boston. Let the caravan leave "Griffin's Wharf" and move north along Atlantic Avenue past the wharves of several coastal and excursion lines (which in turn lead to history-touched recreation points) and presently State Street is reached. Turning up State Street to the left the caravan is on one of the oldest streets in Boston, named for the Old Colonial State House. At No. 30 a circle in the pavement is inscribed to the victims of the "Boston Massacre" who fell at that place in 1770 and hastened the war for freedom. At No. 28 the caravan comes to the site of the Royal Exchange Tavern whence started the first stagecoach to New York on Sept. 7, 1772. Across the street stood the rude, mud-walled meeting house of the colonists, built in 1632 and called "The First Church."

Many other historic places cluster in this vicinity, including the site of the home of Capt. Robert Keayne, founder and first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1637—an organization still in existence with headquarters in Faneuil Hall. And then at the head of the street, surrounded by high, modern business buildings, the Old State House sits calmly secure in its dignity. It was in this building that the General Court of Massachusetts met, and from its rear balcony were proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, the Repeal of the Stamp Act and the declaration of peace with England. Of course, several sites have been passed by unnoticed on this brief walk up one street alone.

There are, however, some points in and about Boston which most Americans feel duty bound to visit. One of these is Bunker Hill Monument in Charlestown, erected within the lines of the redoubt which was the center of the Battle of Bunker Hill; another is a visit to the Charlestown Navy Yard, home port of "Old Ironsides," which has been restored to her former condition, and may be visited while in port; still another is Faneuil Hall, center of the Revolutionary movement in Boston, and the Old South Meeting House where men of Bostontown forgathered to protest against British naval conscriptions, to demand withdrawal of British troops and to decide the fate of the tea tax.

Old New England Towns

Radiating from Boston any highway or railroad passes over historic ground and leads to historic shrines. Furthermore, the trip is bound to be made interesting by calm old New England towns and a wealth of watered landscapes. From Boston to Lexington and Concord, for instance, is a matter of but 20 miles, and yet it transplants the visitor from the bustle of the city to the somnolence of an agricultural countryside. It is possible, if one desires, to follow the route taken by Paul Revere to the scenes of some of the most striking events in American history. On Lexington Green the first skirmish of the Revolutionary War took place; at Concord Bridge was fired the shot "heard round the world." But the battle scenes today stir little of emotion save veneration and pity and a quiet pride that America's tap roots are sunk in such heroic soil.

Concord, however, is preëminent among the literary shrines of America. There is the Ralph Waldo Emerson House, the Old Manse where Hawthorne brought his bride, the "Wayside" home where he lived, the Alcott home, and the School of Philosophy of which Bronson Alcott gave so many of his visionary days, and there are memories of Henry Thoreau, and above all there is the quiet town and the rich valley and the sense of tranquillity which breathes through much of the literary sheaves blown from this old village of homes. And south from Concord is Sudbury, where Henry Ford has reconstructed a delightful colonial community about the old Wayside Inn.

Then north from Boston are scores of historic places, Salem being perhaps as permeated with the historic sense as any. It has been written that more, perhaps, a composite of all the early towns than any other city in New England, Salem gives form and substance to the social and economic life of the Colonies. "The very houses which the Puritans built and lived in are there, the church in which they worshiped, the guns they carried, the clothes they wore, the utensils and implements they used." Details are not possible here, but certainly the caravan will pause to see the House of Seven Gables, the Pioneer Village, the Witch House, and the Essex Institute where so many items of Puritan days have been preserved.

Step to Marblehead

From Salem it is but a step to Marblehead, which behind its quaint and alluring spell to summer visitors has a strong historic flavor; and beyond Marblehead is Amesbury, where Whittier lived and wrote, his house still being open to visitors. And then the caravan passes on into New Hampshire and comes to Portsmouth with its salty flavor still reminiscent of the days of John Paul Jones with the Navy Yard in which the Ranger and the Kearsarge were built still playing its part in the American scene.

Whether the caravan heads for the White Mountains or continues up the coast into Maine, history will still be waiting. Heading into New Hampshire there will be Dover, the oldest settlement in the State and scene of the Waldron Massacre; and Bow, the birthplace of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science; and Concord with its hotel made familiar to readers of Winston Churchill's political novels; and Franklin, where the birthplace of Daniel Webster is still standing; and dozens of other cities and towns bearing the hall mark of the pioneers.

Similarly with Maine, considering the State's historic communities alphabetically, there is Augusta, the capital, to which the Plymouth colonists made a trading voyage in 1625; and Bangor, visited by Champlain in 1605 and site of the fabled Norse city of Norumbega; and Bar Harbor, where Champlain named the Mount Desert range; and Biddeford, earliest permanent settlement in Maine; and Bristol (Pemaquid), looted by Dixie Bull, the pirate, in 1632; and Machias, where one of the first naval battles of the Revolution was fought; Monhegan, visited and named by Capt. John Smith in 1614; Portland, birthplace of Longfellow, and scene of French and Indian massacres; and finally, York, first chartered English city in America, with its old gaol, built in 1653.

And what about Vermont? Well, to mention a few historic spots, there's Bennington, where a decisive battle of the Revolution was fought, and Isle La Motte (Fort St. Anne), first settlement in Vermont, 1666; and Lake Champlain, discovered by Samuel Champlain, 1609; and Montpelier, birthplace of Admiral George Dewey; and Plymouth, home of former President Coolidge; and St. Albans, scene of a Confederate Guerrilla raid in 1864. And Larrabees Point must not be overlooked, for across the Champlain waters rises old Fort Ticonderoga, where Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys surprised a British general in his nightshirt and caused him to surrender in the "name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

State Seeps History

Rhode Island? History broods over the State. There are ancient rock inscriptions near Bristol reaching beyond colonial days and on Mount Hope Hill, King Philip, leader of a great Indian war, had his home; at East Providence an oak tree marks the site of the first dwelling place of Roger Williams after his banishment from Salem in 1636; Rochambeau's headquarters were at Newport and reminders are not lacking of the French forces sent to aid the colonies; at Pawtucket is the Slater Mill, first cotton manufactory in America; in Portsmouth is the site of the Battle of Rhode Island; Providence seeps history with every tide.

In Connecticut history has marked many a pleasant place. "Old Put" of the Revolution made his home in Brooklyn; at Coventry the patriot, Nathan Hale, was born; Fairfield was the scene of Tryon's raid in 1779; Greenwich, Groton, Lebanon, Redding, Ridgefield, and Wethersfield, were all prominent in the Revolutionary story; Litchfield was the home of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Bushnell; New Haven and New London have many historic points of interest. And still the list is incomplete.

So the New England caravan rolls on its way, pausing here to read an inscription, there to study a monument, just beyond to tread an historic field, but always finding at the end of the day's journey that while history has been unrolling its pages nature, too, has been building up impressions. The old towns with their dignified homes, and charming greens, and air of stability; the Yankee bonifaces met from time to time in some country inn; the easy vistas and atmosphere of settled well-being which lead the gaze over long-plowed farmlands; all conspire to give to the caravan journey the aspects of a pilgrimage.

No, your annual New England caravan does not come for history. But as it goes along its way history comes to meet it, and as it leaves New England behind history follows, for history has permeated the New England scene so thoroughly that it is well-nigh impossible to partake of the one without absorbing the other.

Monuments to Names Known the World Over

Lower Left, Right Center, Center and Lower Right—By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor. Left Center—By Dunlap Photo Service, Concord, N. H. Courtesy of New England Council.

NEW ENGLAND SHRINES

Upper—The John Greenleaf Whittier Birthplace at Haverhill, Mass. Left Center—The Birthplace of Daniel Webster at Franklin, N. H. Lower Left—Adams House at Quincy, Mass., the Birthplace of John Adams. Center—View Across Concord Bridge, With Minuteman Statue In Distance. Right Center—Nathaniel Hawthorne's Home at Concord, Mass. Lower Right—The Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Loretta G. Brogan, Pennsylvania.
Jane E. Brogan, Pennsylvania.
Chester L. Brogan, Pennsylvania.
Velma Vanslate, Rhode Island.
Eugene Vanslate, Rhode Island.
Fred L. Jacobs, Georgia.
Mrs. M. A. Booth, New Jersey.
Miss M. L. Flack, New Jersey.
Mrs. R. T. Meyers, Minnesota.
Mr. R. T. Meyers, Minnesota.
Miss M. E. Coombs, Maine.
Mrs. E. A. Pickard, Massachusetts.
I. Pickard, Massachusetts.
Mrs. J. A. Kilburn, Massachusetts.
Miss Myrtle E. Kilburn, Massachusetts.
Wallace E. Dibble, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Dorothy Tenney, California.
Miss Lucretia Tenney, California.
Paul Tenney, California.
Mrs. P. C. McLaren, California.
Elizabeth Bendick, New York.
Mrs. Franklin H. Pike, Missouri.
Franklin H. Pike, Missouri.
Mrs. Robert A. Knight, New York.
Robert A. Knight, New York.

Farley to Dedicate Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Greensboro's new $1,000,000 federal building, including the post office, will be formally dedicated July 6, when the guest speaker will be Postmaster-General James A. Farley, who has accepted an invitation to be present. The committee on arrangements has announced that the celebration will be of state-wide significance.

Botanists Discover Indians With Precious Pearls in Ears

New York Expedition Brings Back Variety of Plants From Seven-Month Research in Hidden Corners of the Caribees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Arriving at Miami with more than 500 species of plants gathered in odd crannies of the Caribees, the New York Botanical Garden expedition has ended a seven-month adventure aboard the schooner White Cloud.

In addition to the vast amount of botanical treasure gathered under the blistering tropical sun, the expedition headed by Dr. G. Proctor Cooper, brought back many interesting curiosities, including a collection of unusual spears from the San Blas Indians, the enigmatic tribe whose customs have fascinated ethnologists for years.

Capt. William H. Smith, skipper of the yacht, explained that the spears were traded for shirts, but this does not indicate the Indians are easy customers. In fact they are notorious hoarders, for the San Blas Indian women wear immense necklaces of large silver and gold coins to which they cling tenaciously. The queer tribe is degenerating through intermarriage, according to the expedition, many of the natives being so undersized as to resemble pygmies.

On the strange little island of Margarita, off the coast of Venezuela, and known as the "island of pearls," were found tiny children wearing rare pearls in their ears. They hold the precious gems in little value as the pearl oyster is found in great quantity in adjacent waters.

The purpose of the expedition was to make a survey of a vast area of the Antillean wonderland of odd plants. Many of the spots visited never had been explored by a systematic botanist.

While much was accomplished, Dr. Cooper, the leader, said that they merely skimmed the surface and revealed a tremendous vista of future work. The findings of the trip, he said, have started him on a 10-year research program in the West Indies.

Dr. Cooper has obtained a grant of land in Dominica, the "garden spot of the West Indies," and, returning there in the fall, expects to launch his research program, which not only will present entirely new facts in actual scientific experimentation, but will be unusually comprehensive.

"Many scientists have brought back strange tropical plants and experimented here to determine whether they could be grown in temperate United States," Dr. Cooper said. Dr. David Fairchild of Miami has been a pioneer in this line."

"I intend to attempt similar experiments—in reverse. Instead of bringing many plants here, I will take a large number of our temperate inhabitants, such as peaches and pears, to Dominica next fall and attempt to grow them in the tropics."

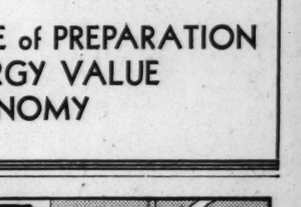
In addition to the 500 species of plants collected, the expedition obtained specimens of more than 150 kinds of tropical woods. All of the collections were sent to the New York Botanical Garden where experiments will be carried on to determine their values.

Mexico Colonizes Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A total of 40,524 hectares of land, approximately 100,000 acres, had been colonized in the government irrigation systems throughout the republic up to April, according to figures released by the department of agriculture. More than 20,000 hectares of this total were turned over to colonists during the first three months of the current year.

Golf—at ST. ANDREWS



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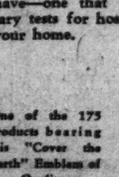

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Mrs. Roosevelt Visits 4-H Clubs At Capital Camp

Farm Projects Discussed by State Delegates; Many Show Profit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was one of the first visitors at the Seventh National 4-H Club camp on the Mall here, where 148 young men and women from 40 states, representing 925,612 members of agricultural and home-making clubs sponsored by the Department of Agriculture Extension Service, began a week's conferences and outings yesterday.

At her Hyde Park cottage each year Mrs. Roosevelt entertains the 4-H girl home-makers of her own neighborhood at a picnic, so their work was not strange to her when she visited the national encampment. She was presented with a number of examples of 4-H club achievements including a footstool made by one of the girl campers, a "canned meal" already to serve; hand-made baskets containing jellies and preserves, from places as far away as Hawaii; and beautiful hand-made handkerchiefs.

The farm boys and girls made an attractive picture as they gathered around the President's wife to hear her brief message. The girls were clad in simple green cotton dresses with white berets and the boys in white trousers and jackets.

For farm boys and girls to get acquainted with each other's problems at the 4-H club camp, Mrs. Roosevelt said, is one of the best avenues for bringing about understanding between the different sections of the country. Agriculture, she said, is the basic industry the world over. She expressed pleasure at the camper's interest in the various phases of it.

Agricultural problems will also be discussed for the campers by such rural leaders as Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the Agricultural Credit Administration, and Mr. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange. In their own conferences each morning, the boys and girls talk over what they have heard and discuss the national situation as it refers to their own particular problems.

Educational trips to points of historical interest occupy the afternoons, and in the evenings there are campfire programs, parties and amateur plays.

Each state is entitled to four delegates—two boys and two girls—as well as two club leaders. Each of the delegates has a successful record in 4-H club work. Many of them have made considerable money raising chickens or pigs, planting corn or selling preserved foods.

One of the delegates from Louisiana, Herbert Reisner, reports a profit of about $5000 in three years from club projects which included cabbage, corn, cattle, pigs and chickens. All club members are able to show accurate and complete records of each project they undertake.

D.A.R. Head Urges Women to Run On 'Track of Progress'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 16—Meeting away from the nation's capital for the first time, the national board of the Daughters of the American Revolution came to Chicago this week for a conference followed by a flag ceremony at the Chicago world's fair.

Assembling on the terrace and stairway of the blue, white and gold Federal Building at the exposition, members heard an address by Mrs. Russell William Magna of Holyoke, Mass., president-general of the organization, and saw an impressive procession of flags. The banners of the 48 states and 11 foreign nations in which the patriotic organization has chapters, carried by women pages, made an effective setting for the outdoor ceremony. Dr. Allen D. Albert of the exposition staff welcomed the Daughters.

Mrs. Magna made an appeal to her society to "keep abreast of the times, to keep running on the track of progress." "I beg for less destructive criticism, more individual responsibility in citizenship," she continued. "The present period offers unlimited opportunities for individual service."

Alessandri Opens Transandine Tunnel For All-Year Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—From his parlor-office in the Moneda governmental palace here, President Alessandri was able to open the longest railroad tunnel in South America. He touched the button which fired the charge that tore down the last remaining barriers of earth between the north and south borings of the Las Raices tunnel 500 miles away. A member of the cabinet, Minister of Production Domingo Santa Maria, watched the results of the presidential switch in the heart of the mountain.

The tunnel is the most important work of a new international line, running from the Curacautin terminus of the Chilean state railroad along the valleys of the Cautin, Longquimay and Bio Bio Rivers, into southwestern Argentina. The length of the new track, of meter gauge, is 155 kilometers. The tunnel measures 4560 meters, and is over 1000 feet above sea level. Its completion brings 50 kilometers of the new international line into service.

The line will make the second transandine rail connection between Argentina and Chile and has the advantage over the Los Andes route because it can be operated all the year round. The Los Andes line, which became famous when it was closed down during the tariff war between the two countries, sometimes is snowed under during winter. The construction of a third rail connection over the Andes was recently commenced in the north, to link Salta, Argentina, with Antofagasta, Chile.

The Las Raices route is expected to contribute to the development of both southern Chile and Argentina. The Chileans will be able to supply the extensive zone lying between the mountains and Bahia Blanca with timber, coal and general produce, while the Argentines are expected to send into Chile their cattle, and oil from Plaza Huincul. Mineral enterprises are also expected to flourish on both sides of the Cordillera.

The South American firm of Lavenas & Poli hold the contract for the railroad. It is valued at 16,500,000 pesos, but the contractors are permitted to earn not more than 8 per cent on the amount. Work was begun four years ago and before any construction could be begun a network of new roads had to be built into the foothills.

Industry Its Own Reward

Both Photos Courtesy Occupations Vocational Guidance Magazine to The Christian Science Monitor

HOGARTH PRINTS ON INDUSTRY AND SLOTH

Top—Industry and Idleness. The Apprentice at the Left Is Dawdling, the One at the Right Is Alert and Will Not Feel the Master's Stick. Bottom—The Industrious Apprentice Acclaimed by the Populace.

Virginians Produce 'Plays for Victuals'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 16—With a live pig, a chicken and a variety of farm produce to show for their initial effort, participants in the unique barter theater venture at Abingdon, Va., considered leaving their headquarters in the stately halls of Martha Washington College for a tour on which they would continue to offer "plays for victuals."

John Golden, one of the New York patrons, allowed his play, "After Tomorrow," to be presented as the season opener and it was played to a capacity audience that came laden with cakes, fruit, vegetables, poultry and the squealing porker.

Owners of the college property permitted its use for the experiment which combines a barter theater (admission 30 cents or its equivalent in victuals) and a barter inn at which workers in the creative arts are invited to spend the summer months. Prentice Abbott directed the cast, which included Eleanor Powers, Nell Harrison, H. H. McCollim, Robert Thompson and Agnes Ives. Robert Porterfied, Virginia-born actor, is manager of the project.

Ramspeck Praised For Stand on Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Representative Robert Ramspeck of Georgia, who has worked steadfastly in the national House of Representatives for the best interests of his country and of his section, received high tribute for his impartiality and progressiveness recently in that body from Representative Kent E. Keller of Illinois.

"One man I want to mention is Robert Ramspeck, from the old South," Representative Keller stated from the floor of the House. "He is the most progressive man south of the Mason and Dixon Line. I hope many more like him will be sent up here by the southern Democrats. He knows that the very same rules that have so long applied to labor north of the Mason and Dixon Line will ultimately extend all the way down to the Gulf of Mexico to every man who labors, regardless of color. I am glad to welcome him and men of his class."

Steps to Broaden Vocational Field Are Found Vital

Carnegie Group Outlines Methods of Studying New Occupations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—New "occupations can be found and made," asserts Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, in the first issue of Occupations, a vocational guidance magazine issued by the National Occupational Conference. This newly formed organization consists of a group of leading educators, vocational counselors, personnel workers and others brought together by the American Association for Adult Education under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

It is intended that the conference shall serve as a clearing house of information on all problems of occupational guidance and adjustment, and as a means of coördinating the activities, including research, of the various agencies and organizations engaged in this field.

"There are many frontiers as yet undiscovered within our economic complex," continues Dr. Morgan, "which are waiting for those with the ability to see something more to do and a pioneer desire to do it. We may say in general that wherever any necessary service is being poorly supplied or not supplied at all, a new vocation is possible. Keeping this fact in mind will help us to be awake to possibilities, and, instead of being annoyed when things go badly, we can say to ourselves, 'Perhaps here is my chance.'"

Managing Utilities

He points out a particular instance of need in the managing of public utilities which, he asserts, can be transformed from a badly-run political job into a civically directed and efficiently conducted profession.

"One might prepare," he says, "by combining work and study; he can start small, even as a meter reader perhaps, and advance. The profession can attain the dignity of the superintendent of schools, but research and coöperation are necessary. Were these organized, not only would they present publicly owned utility systems employing trained managers, but more communities would establish such systems in the belief that they would be efficiently managed."

Illustrative of the fate which befalls idleness because of its inability to see a job which needs to be done and do it; and of the successes attending industry diligently seeking to do that which is beneficial to a fellow man, the occupational conference is reprinting a series of engravings done by William Hogarth, intended to guide the young London boys of 1747 and later.

Protests Chance Vocations

The series show that "if you are a good apprentice, you may marry the boss's daughter and become Lord Mayor of London; if you are a bad young man, you will suffer punishment and may finally be hanged for crime."

Dorothy Canfield Fisher, another contributor to Occupations, protests against "the senselessness of leaving the selection of vocations to chance instead of intelligent direction." In college athletics, the swimmers, runners and football players are chosen for various teams, not on the basis of ancestry or social position, but because of their own characteristics and qualities. Society has yet to learn the importance of selecting people for, and helping them into the occupations for which they are best fitted.

"Opening the roads of opportunity is not enough," she says, "for taking wrong roads is wasteful and cruel. There is no longer any doubt but that many of the ills we try to remedy by charity could be prevented if a larger proportion of our people were in suitable instead of unsuitable jobs."

Mr. Whiting Williams, a member of the conference who has been chatting and toiling recently among the unemployed, concludes that a great deal of work must be done among prospective workers while they are still in school, to convince them that the greatest joy of living is the joy of individual worth-whileness, that effectiveness and usefulness of work depend upon proficiency and character, and that the world of men is fairly well organized to distribute its goods and its praise to him who demonstrates that "in the handiwork of his craft is his prayer."

Swanson Urges Navy To Accept Macon; Trial Flights End

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, announced yesterday the special trial board had recommended that the navy accept the new airship, Macon.

The board headed by Rear Admiral George Day, reported the airship's flights were completed and recommended acceptance "subject to routine post-trial inspection." On the morning of June 13 "persistent press reports to the effect that the Macon's rudder was damaged over Frankfort, Mich., were received," Mr. Swanson said, "and the Navy Department at that time in constant communication with the Macon sent the following message:

"'Verify press reports to the effect rudder damaged or any other damage over Michigan,' to which an answer was immediately received from the commanding officer of the Macon to the effect that the ship had sustained no damage whatsoever either to the rudder or any other part of the ship." On the basis of the flight a message was received yesterday morning from the board of inspection and survey recommending "that the Navy Department accept the Macon pursuant to the routine final inspection trials."

Secretary Swanson told reporters he foresaw no change in the policy by which naval fliers are subject to sea duty. The congressional committee which investigated the Akron disaster has just termed this custom "a mistaken policy." The matter is under investigation by Rear Admiral Ernest King, chief of naval aviation.

Idaho Man Awards Degree to Himself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, June 16—The extraordinary sensation of awarding an advanced academic degree to himself was experienced by Mr. John W. Condie, state superintendent of public instruction in Idaho.

As a member of the board of regents of the University of Idaho, at the commencement exercises, he granted himself the degree of Master of Science in education. He recently finished the requirements for the degree by taking work in the summer session. Mr. Condie was elected state superintendent at the general election last November. When the Legislature last winter abolished the appointive office of commissioner of education, Mr. Condie became responsible for education in city schools as well as in rural schools. Formerly superintendent of schools at Preston, Idaho, he has had 25 years of experience as teacher and administrator.

Virginia Honors Pershing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 16—Gen. John J. Pershing has added another medal to his unprecedented collection of war tokens. This one came from the State of Virginia, through the military board. It was pinned on the General by Gov. John G. Pollard. The ceremony took place at Pershing's headquarters in the War Department. The award is the Virginia distinguished service medal.

Food, Ticket and Good Advice Given to Runaway Youngsters

Wanderers Turn to Travelers' Aid When Stranded in a Strange Community; Agents Watch Piers and Stations to Put Youth on Road Back

Somebody's mother from "way down east" and a dial telephone! A little girl of 12, all by herself, in the middle of a railway station, on a Thursday morning! Work for the Travelers' Aid.

The heart of many an immigrant warms toward the land of his adoption because of the hospitable treatment and assistance which he receives from the Travelers' Aid Society when, weary and perplexed, he arrives at an American port in advance of the relatives who had planned to meet him there. Many a child, having in a spirit of adventure or a moment of petulance run away from home "forever and forever," regains his confidence in the entire adult population and offers, in meek penitence, his last dime to the worker who has gently revealed to him the folly of his ways and communicated with his parents.

Miss Marjory Warren, who has charge of the Boston office, in the South Station, told a Monitor representative that every month at least resources are found for some individual stranded without funds. A young Porto Rican, whose family had sent him to Boston to study, relying on his being able to contribute largely to his own support, had almost reached the point of starvation. The society communicated, through one of its agents, with his father, in Porto Rico, and collected from one source and another enough money to pay his return fare.

Agents Meet Steamers

The workers employed by the society meet all transatlantic liners, as well as boats from St. John, Yarmouth, and New Brunswick. There are young women coming to be married; mothers to join their sons; European children sent over by their mothers to live with their fathers and other relatives in America; experienced travelers also who are temporarily embarrassed, through illness or lack of funds; boys who have run away and wish to get into a reforestation camp; infatuated girls following transient sweethearts, and those who have quarreled with their families over some imagined encroachment on their youthful privileges, such as parental discipline forbidding their staying out late at night. The last-named cases require infinite tact, and the Travelers' Aid agents invite young people to take them into their confidence. Then they work out with them a plan of reconciliation which, in the majority of instances, is satisfactory to all.

A lad came to Boston from another state. He had failed in his year's work in High School, and was told he would have to repeat it all this year. He felt he could not face his family and was running away "to make good." His first endeavor on arriving was to get into a reforestation camp. The society workers talked with him and prevailed upon him to return to his well-nigh distracted parents.

Aid Given to Children

It is an excellent thing, Miss Warren believes, to impress upon children traveling, whether to camps, boarding schools or the homes of relations, that their very best friend in a strange city is the Travelers' Aid. Whenever a child is seen in the station, alone during school hours, the worker on duty makes an investigation. Anyone who appears to be in difficulty is approached, and an offer of help extended.

A new problem which has developed during the last few years is that of the wandering family, and also solitary persons looking for a job. An attitude which is more or less prevalent in most communities today is one of extreme reluctance to admit any jobless stranger.

"Why come here?" say the natives. "We have all we can do to provide for our own." While the professional tramp is not to be encouraged, the society realizes that any man of character and ambition, finding himself, for instance, in one of the soft coal regions where mines have been permanently closed, and where the operating company owns both stores and houses, must necessarily travel elsewhere to obtain employment. His means may be exhausted before he gets a job, and he and his family thrown upon the mercy of public charity.

Food and Lodging Given

In many such cases the society has furnished food and lodging, and paid for the services of an employment agency. It makes no charge whatever for service, but permits travelers who wish to do so, and have the money, to pay whatever expenses may be incurred in the transmission of cablegrams, telegrams and so forth. Many men who have been aided in obtaining positions have later reimbursed the organization.

The advice which the society offers men seeking work in a reforestation camp is to look at home first, which will, in many instances, save them a fruitless journey.

In some infrequent instances "hitch-hiking" families are exploiting their children, and every effort is made by the society to prevent the little ones from suffering. Camps for women, the workers believe, do not offer a very practical solution to the problems of the unemployed women, to whom it is very difficult to apply group treatment. In most cases individual attention is absolutely necessary. The proportion of such women, however, is very small. Most families, it has been found, have, even at tremendous sacrifice, kept their women and girls at home, where, no matter how remote they may be from industry, they are usually better off than they would be, without employment, in a lodging house in the city.

The expense of providing relief, it is estimated, is about nine times as high as during normal economic times. The society is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

Industrialists Charged With Glutting Markets

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said yesterday it is up to the industrialists who profited from mass production to find a way to prevent depressions resulting from overproduction.

Speaking at commencement exercises of the Baldwin School for Girls at Bryn Mawr College, Miss Perkins declared sweatshop practices ultimately will be outlawed under the operation of the national Industrial Recovery Act.

Jews Request Roosevelt To 'Speak Out' to Hitler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 15—There went to President Roosevelt June 13 an urgent request by the Independent Order B'rith Abraham that he "speak out" to the German Government in condemnation of its anti-Semitic policies, following adoption of a resolution to that effect by the order at its forty-seventh annual convention here. An appeal is also issued to Christian leaders of the United States to join the Jews of the world in protest against Nazi policy.

Another resolution binds the order to join the American Jewish Congress in circulating two monster petitions—one to President Roosevelt and one to the League of Nations asking it to extend its jurisdiction over all oppressed Jewish minorities everywhere.

English Ramblers Seek New Footpaths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLITHEROE, Lancastershire, Eng.—An appeal for more country footpaths in Great Britain was made at a recent gathering of ramblers here.

Field paths were fast disappearing, said Mr. H. E. Wild of Manchester, northern counties inspector of footpaths, because road improvements tempted country dwellers to travel by road, and in that way field paths were not being traversed and in the end became lost.

Mr. Andrew Blair of Liverpool, said the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society had decided to extend its work and no longer be content to defend a footpath here or a common there, but to direct attention to the making of new field paths in all parts of Britain.

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Prices are low now but are advancing.

Worcester County National Bank
Worcester and Fitchburg
STATEMENT OF CONDITION
as of commencement of business
JUNE 12, 1933
after consummation of the Reorganization Plan of the Worcester Bank & Trust Company

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand, due from Banks and U. S. Treasurer	$11,009,527.38
U. S. Government Securities	5,847,809.24
Bonds and Securities (Market Value or less)	4,870,308.85
Loans and Discounts	13,123,033.86
Suspense Loans	1.00
Interest Accrued Receivable	173,740.41
Banking House (446 Main St., 16 Franklin St.)	997,956.08
Other Resources	27,905.21
	$36,050,282.03

LIABILITIES

Capital	$2,769,500.00
Surplus	1,762,700.00
Undivided Profits	511,385.59
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount and Contingencies	218,844.90
Circulating Notes Outstanding	1,760,000.00
Deposits	29,015,798.20
Other Liabilities	12,053.34
Bills Payable	None
Rediscounts	None
	$36,050,282.03

THE ABOVE FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE "NEW DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS"

Worcester County National Bank
Worcester and Fitchburg
446 Main Street
342 Main Street
16 Franklin Street
Lincoln Square
553 Main Street, Fitchburg

The Home Forum

The Clouds of Old Castile

ONE'S first impression of Old Castile is of the plain, yellow-brown plowland, springing winter wheat, gray hills, a vast, houseless desert of cultivation. The vines are pruned down to black fists of stock which stand in deep holes, dug to clear them of rootsuckers, and the lines wheel by in order on either side of the road, only a variation in the geometrical perfection showing where one man's vineyard leaves off and the next begins. Not a fence, not a tree arrests the view; no villages soften it; and the road itself is a bleak, straight line over the gently undulating plain, slipping at last, a narrow mark, over the sky line ahead. For here there is no distance. On every side the horizon is as clear as though drawn with a hard pencil; here showing the tremulous furrows of plowland miles away, there rising above the silvery gray of winter-bleached stubbles to the keen-edged leaden gray of the naked rock where even a Castilian plow cannot run.

Dust-colored crested larks wheel up from the edge of the road with musical cries and alight upon the stone boundary posts to sing their wooden song; corn-buntings clatter tunelessly on the wires; three magpies stalk over the rough clods; and across the sky a bustard, as big as a hen turkey, flaps slowly and purposefully eastward until it becomes a tiny speck against the gray sky and is lost to sight. From beyond the western edge of the land the clouds come pushing up, pass low overhead like a vast shifting roof from which trail gray showers and shafts of pale sunlight, and press on and downward over the eastern edge of the world. And between this swiftly moving roof and the bleak, yellow earth the wind blows like a chill draft whispering in the stubbles, singing in the telegraph wires.

* * *

Beside the road a flock of sheep is feeding, black, coarse-wooled sheep with white polls and white tips to their long tails; and they wander widely across the stubbles, gleaning the occasional weeds which have struggled through the bitterness of winter. Tightly hobbled, a donkey leaps along the road-edge, browsing on the short grass; and, beyond, the shepherd stands like a statue leaning on his long staff, his béret pulled down to his eyes, a thick scarf muffling him to the nose and sifting the frost from the air he breathes, and a thick cloak woven in checks of black and white from the wool of black and white sheep, wrapped around him and falling, tentlike, almost to the ground. At a word from him two small dogs run yapping to head the sheep back from the sprouting corn which had tempted them.

A gray sleet storm is sweeping across the plain, seeming so small and slow in that great expanse that one is tempted to hurry on to avoid it; but the shepherd, wise in the climate of his own land, makes no movement. The slanting shower engulfs vineyard, field and road, blotting out the distance. The donkey humps his back against the wind and hides his head between his forelegs, the sheep huddle together for protection, and the dogs slink to their master's feet and shelter there; and the shepherd, wrapped in his great cloak and the vast patience of his thoughts, stands there unstirring. The last drops pass, the wind whistles shrilly, the sheep turn again to their cropping, and across the stubbles comes the voice of the shepherd singing one of those endless romances of the Morería which passed from Spain, as we count time, four hundred years ago.

* * *

There is a convention among writers on Spain to pass hastily over the bleak ugliness of the Castilian plain, but to me the plain is the very spirit of Castile. Why have the men of this province grasped the leadership of the peninsula and impressed their marvelous language upon a quarter of the world? They lack the energy of the Basques; they have had fewer great leaders than the Aragonese. The Galicians, the Catalonians, and the Andalusians are far more numerous. A list of the greatest men of Spain will include, writers apart, few Castilians — an occasional warrior, an occasional saint. Yet their predominance is a fact, and here in the plain the Castilian character seems inevitable, the vast ideas which belong to a view bounded only by the sky, the sense of elevation above the rest of the world which in a man's mind is called dignity, the contempt for the work of the individual which in such a land is scarcely visible, the disregard of time which belongs to great distances, the carelessness of comfort which here is scarcely possible.

There is even variety to be found in the plain for who will seek it. Here a stream has cut a deep-banked gully edged with rough scrub, and beside the water a flock of several hundred long-horned black and white goats are browsing. Farther on is a stretch of sandy soil too poor to cultivate; and here is a forest of oaks and pine clipped as high as a goat can reach, branches lopped for firewood and the cork oaks barked to the armpits. An outcrop of rocky hills is full of the clang of bells as droves of brood-mares with mule-foals at heel graze over the scanty grass; and the wide, often flooded curves of the Duero River are pastured upon by herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, black and white and brown.

* * *

But for me the plain is the true Castile. Along that straight road a cart is creeping with infinite slowness, a hooded cart with one body above and another below the axle, loaded with produce for the market. It is drawn by a tandem of mules their mousy backs close-clipped and their quarters shaved in Moorish basket patterns. Inside the cart a man and woman sit, seemingly engaged in earnest conversation nodding, swaying, shaking their heads; yet no sound comes from them. A motor hoots far behind, and the shaft-mule throws his weight to the right in spite of the pull of the obstinate leader. The motor passes; the cart returns to the center of the road and within it that voiceless conversation of the farmer and his wife goes on uninterrupted as they nod to and fro with the bumping of the cart over the uneven road, both of them sound asleep.

Water is scarce in treeless Castile, so the towns gather about a stream or a good well in streets of tiled roofs and whitewashed adobe walls. The church, usually big enough to hold all the houses together, has its domed tower surrounded by massive piles of sticks upon which black and white storks stand proudly on one red leg. In the evening from all the tiny farms for miles around the men troop home, wrapped in the great cloaks which cover also the donkeys or mules they ride; and in the mornings they set out as on a journey, riding for hours before they reach their little patches of ground. Passing them on the road, one cries a greeting, and they reply with the long-drawn hail of the northern roads, *"Adiooos!"*

Miles from the town an old man is riding a very small donkey, his mattock over his shoulder, and he turns at last from the road into the fields. He is out of hearing, so one salutes him with a wave of the hand to which he responds with dignity. The road runs on interminably, now with acacias on either side. Flocks of goldfinches rise and scatter, twittering on golden wings, and a brilliant hoopoo hoots monotonously from a tree: "Hoopoopoo, hoopoopoo." On a barren slope a circle of standing stones speaks of ancient herdsmen, now forgotten, who roamed this plain when it was a desert of grass. Beside them, up a long row of vines a pair of mules labor in their broad yoke pulling a long-shafted wooden plow. At the top of the slope, the horizon that was one looks back. Far behind a speck is visible, the form of the old man on his donkey still journeying patiently toward his field. And from behind the bleak line of hills to the west the gray clouds climb endlessly, whirl past low overhead, and go down again into the world below.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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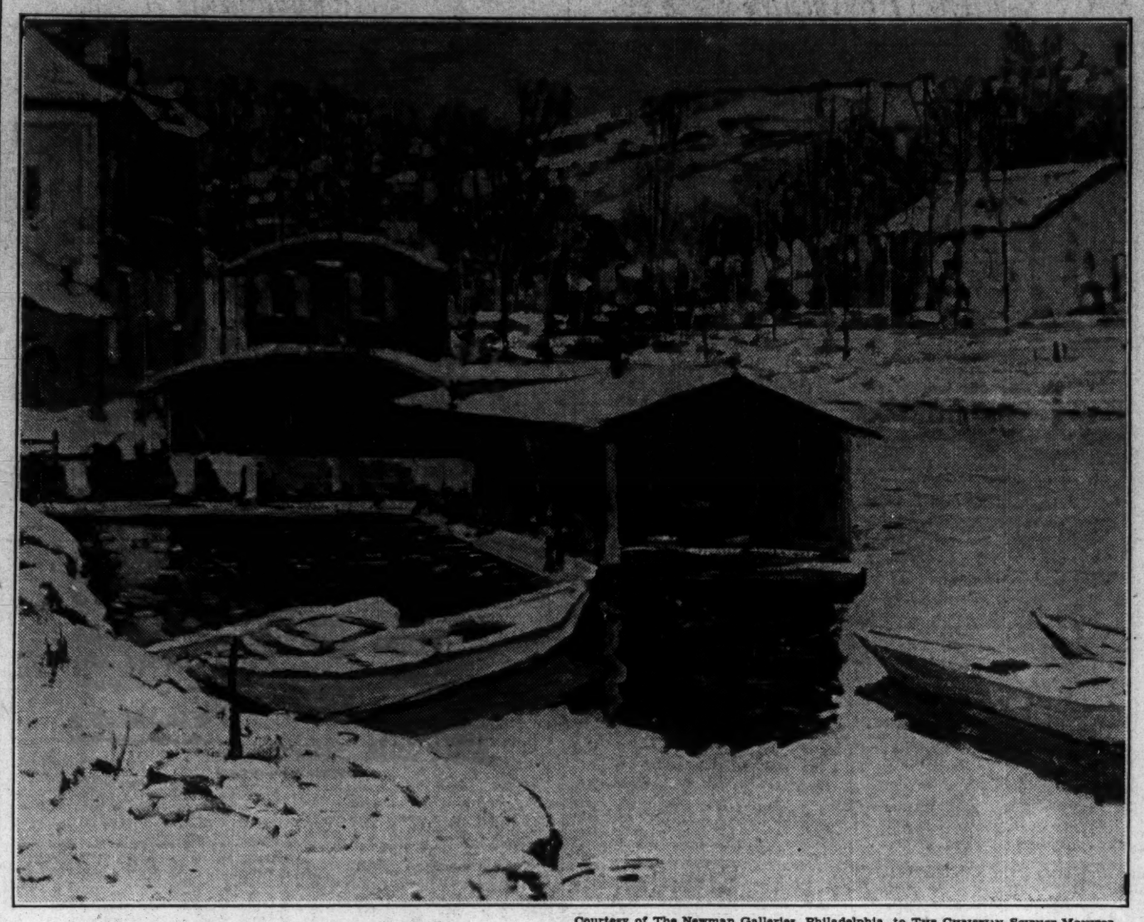

Courtesy of The Newman Galleries, Philadelphia, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moret, France: From a Painting by W. Elmer Schofield

"Creeps" and His Art

The man was Joseph Crawhall, known to his friends as "Creeps"—why, no one seemed to know.

Unknown all his life to the general public, and even now only appreciated by his fellow artists, he certainly was a man of genius, if any painter ever merited the term. Genius, I take it, is the power of doing anything in such a way that no one else can do it. That (and fifty other things) separates it from talent, for talent merely does in a superior way what other men can do. . . .

All that "Creeps" did produce was perfect of its kind, and certainly no one before or after him, except the Altamiran artists, have produced anything even remotely resembling his work. It may have been on that account that he so strongly influenced the Glasgow school, a group of painters whose aims were totally dissimilar to his, but who all admired and recognized his genius. No place could have suited him better than the Tangier of those days. In it he found exactly all he wanted for his art. Of course wherever he had lived he would have found congenial subjects, for he was not one of those who sought for any subject in particular, but painted what he saw. If he had been condemned to live in a house that had no view but into a backyard with a great waterbutt at one end of it, that waterbutt would have appeared exactly rendered, but somehow differently rendered from the way that any other artist would have drawn it. Thus his art had some affinity to the art of Japan, before the knowledge of perspective under European rules took away so much of its originality.

His methods were his own and differed widely from those of any other painter I have known or read about.

He never held up a pencil between his forefinger and his thumb and seemed to measure spaces in the air. Still less did he when he was painting walk up toward his canvas and walk back again, with the look on his face as of an orphaned archangel looking for the door of Paradise, and execute the rhythmic dance that many painters indulge in, and has always impressed me as one of their most intriguing mysteries.

I hardly ever saw him draw direct from nature.

When he had to paint a horse, a dog, a goat, or any other animal, a branch in which he excelled all painters of his time (perhaps of all time), he would go and look at them for a full hour, with a look so intense it seemed to burn a hole into their skin. Then perhaps, but rarely, he would take a pencil or a piece of colored chalk out of his pocket, and on the back of an old envelope set down cabalistic signs or dabs of color, much like the Indian hieroglyphics that I once saw carved on a rock in a cañon near Monterey in Mexico, and as indecipherable to the profane.

Next day, he might, or he might not, return and gaze another hour, and when one thought he had forgotten all about the animal, produce a painting so life-like, so strangely similar to the drawings of the cave-dwellers, and yet so tuned to modern vision, that it forced one to regard the animal that he had limned just as he must have seen it for ever afterward. A sunset he would paint in the same way, looking intently at it and drawing a few wavy lines that he filled in with a light wash of water color.

Afterward, in his studio, he would produce a sunset so delicate and imaginative it seemed he must have had a hand in the original. . . .

He never strove after originality, but painted as a bird sings, without a thought of the effect it makes. That was the reason, probably, that all he did was so original.—R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM, in "Writ in Sand." (London: Heinemann.)

Dusk in a Garden

Gone the emerald and silver,
Gone the blueness of the morning
And the gold of afternoon.
In the garden all is purple;
Dusk is winding draperies
Of amethyst about the moon.

Drowsy plumes of lilac nodding
Spill their sorcery of perfume.
In the purple shadows birds
Settle close to one another.
Petals of wistaria flutter
To the ground like purple words.

Violets of that same color
As the flower Oberon gathered
When he laid his clever schemes
To deprive his Queen, Titania,
Of her Indian lad, now slumber
Folded up in purple dreams.

P. P. STRACHAN.

Bees Among the Lindens

A soft drowsy hum comes from the linden trees, where the June bees are gathering their rich harvests of pollen dust for the amber colored honey. Linden honey it is usually called, for each particular color or species of pollen is collected and stored with housewifery precision in its own cell. Perhaps five thousand workers may sally forth to the lindens along the ancient highway near by; others may visit the tall Madonna lilies growing in the garden, while the remainder may pay a visit to Bernstorff Park (near Copenhagen) and take a sip from the nectar-laden clover blossoms. Thus are the busy laborers organized.

Along the two-mile linden avenue, so carefully preserved through the generations, all day long there is heard the rhythmic sound of wings in motion; for it matters not where a linden tree may grow, these busy traders in pollen are sure to find it. From sunrise to sunset they wend their way to and from the hives, with golden laden caravans of sweetness.

A soft-lipped breeze stirs the heavy air, and a cool avenue of fragrance is borne to earth; there is a pleasing undertone from the traffic overhead, and along the road men pause, with upturned gaze, to listen to the rhythmic sound.

IN THIS French scene, Mr. Schofield has painted a charming bit of peasant life that is almost naïve in its simplicity. But for the line of colorful clothes that hangs from the drab brown landing, across a stretch of yellowish green water to the near-by snow-banked shore, this might be any little village slumbering away under chill winter stillness. The freshly-hung clothes, however, remind one that the title is, after all, significant. Moret is one of many French villages where the peasants engage largely in the business of washing, and where even winter snows and winds cannot be allowed to interrupt their regular occupation.

The whole canvas breathes a certain air of anticipation. Surely, one decides, it will not be long before those slender trees that form a satisfying background for the dull brown boathouse will rest green, feathery heads against a hillside from which the last vestige of snow has disappeared, and the banks that are white and wintry-looking will soon wear their spring coverings of gay flowers and fresh green grass.

Elmer Schofield has painted a bit of rural France upon which his clever understanding and keen appreciation for detail has spent itself freely. Even the peasants, resting along the water's edge, have been responsive subjects for his busy brush.

Night Call: The Sweet-Turnip Vendor

(China)

"Aaaaaay—lee aaaaaay—oh aaaaaaaay . . .
Aaaaaay—lee aaaaaay—oh aaaaaaaaaay."
Only a voice in the dark
Is the sweet-turnip vendor,
Only a call in the night.
From village to village he trudges,
His basket over his arm,
Crying in time to his marching steps,
"Aaaaaay—lee aaaaaay—oh aaaaaaaaay."

Sometimes the night is warm with stars,
Sometimes the wind sweeps down like an army;
("Aaaaaay—lee aaaaaay—oh aaaaaaaaay")
Sometimes the silent snow descends,
Sometimes the eager rain—
("Aaaaaay—lee aaaaaay—oh aaaaaaaaay")
Always he tramps with his minor cry
From house to house
Where the little lamps quiver,
Night after night
A voice in the dark—
"Who will buy
My sweet *lo p'ei*? . . .
Aaaaaay—lee aaaaaaaay—oh aaaaaaaaaaay . . .
Aaaaaay—lee aaaaaaaay—oh aaaaaaaaaaaay . . .
Aaaaaay—lee aaaaaaay—oh aaaaaaaaaaaaaay . . ."

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

Autoritāte

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

PAR Kristu Jēzu rakstīts, ka "ļaudis izbrīnījās par viņa mācību: jo viņš tos mācīja tā kā pats varenais, un ne kā tie rakstu mācītāji." Rakstu mācītājiem, kā norakstītājiem, bieži prasīja padomu dažādos tehnieskos jautājumos, jo likuma burta zināšanā tie bija meistari. Bet šī burta zināšana ne toreiz, un ne arī tagad, nenes sev līdz spēku demonstrēt dievišķīgo Principu, kas ir par pamatu likumam.

Līdzīgi Kristus Jēzus mācībām, Kristīgā Zinātne neatjem likumam neviena burta, bet māca skolniekus kā likumam garā paklausīt ikdienas dzīvē. Tā atklāj Bībeles pamatpatiesību garīgās jeb inspirētās nozīmes, dara spējīgus visus, kas šīs patiesības saprot, pielietāt tās prakstiski ikdienas dzīves problēmos.

Viena sava apmelotāja jautāts—viena no šiem pašiem rakstu mācītājiem,—kurš ir tas augstākais likuma bauslis, Jēzus citēja no Mozus mācības, sacīdams, "Klausies, Izrael, tas Kungs, mūsu Dievs, ir viens vienīgs Kungs: un tev būs to Kungu, savu Dievu, mīlēt no visas savas sirds un no visas savas dvēseles un no visa sava prāta." Šo mācību atkārto Kristīgā Zinātne, mācīdama saviem sekotājiem klausīt vienīgi Dievu kā Prātu, Mīlestību, dievišķīgo Principu. Absolūta un radikāla paļaušanās uz Dievu, kas prasīta šai bausli,—labā visumības un vienības īstenošana—piešķir vienīgo Kristīgo autoritāti un dziedinošo spēku, ko iespējams ikvienam baudīt un praktizēt.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātnē un Veselībā ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) Mary Baker Eddy devusi pasaulei vienkāršu un zinātnisku patiesības apstiprinājumu saskaņā ar desmit baušļiem un Kristus Jēzus mācībām. Šīs mācības grāmatas 469 lapas pusē Mrs. Eddy raksta. "Var būt tikai viens Prāts, tādēļ ka ir tikai viens Dievs; un ja mirstīgie neprasītu cita Prāta, un cita nepiejemtu, grēks būtu bijis nezināms." Kristīgo Zinātni var uzskatīt ka religisku un dziednieciības sistēmu pamatotu uz Bībeli, seviški uz Kristus Jēzus mācībām un uz augšā pievesto bausli. Tā māca savus skolniekus kā atraidīt jeb izdzīt maldību no viņu domāšanas kā nelikumīgu un neīstu, tādēļ, ka tā nenāk no Dieva, vienīgā īstenības pirmcēloņa un radītāja. Ja maldība no apziņas ir izdzīta, itin drīz izrādīsies, ka katra no tās izrietošā nekārtība no kermeņa ir nozudusi. Tā nav uzskata vai argumenta, bet gan demonstrējama fakta lieta.

Autoritāte, kāda Kristum Jēzum un viņa mācēkļiem bija pār grēku un slimību, bija pierakstāma tam, ka viņi skaidri un zinātniski uztvēra un saprata viena Prāta, Dieva, spēku. Šis autoritātes lietāšana rezultējа ne personības slavināšanā, bet kā stāv rakstīts, "tie . . . teica Izraeļa Dievu." Kristīgam Zinātniekam garīga autoritāte, tā tad, ir spēks, kas nāk no Dieva spēka un labuma paaugstināšanas ikdienas domāšanā un dzīvošanā.

Cilvēciskās būtnes ir apgādātas ar šo autoritāti samērā ar to, cik tās uzticīgi un godīgi atraida ticību, ka dzīvība un intelligence ir šķirtas no Dieva—matērijā, un ar pazemību un mīlestību mācas piejemt dzīvības lēnprātību un varu, kas "ir apslēpta ar Kristu iekš Dieva." Kas gan nepadotos un nepaklausītu tādai mācībai, kad ar tās līdzēkļiem viņš var atvērt cietuma durvis slimiem, noskumušiem un grēcīgiem, un atsvabināt tos? Kāds prieks sajust ka cilvēks patiesi jem dalību šinī glābšanas un pestīšanas darbā! Caur dzīvošanu ne miršanu, caur pestīšanu ne tiesāšanu, caur mūžīgo labā attīstību ne caur miegu un sastingumu izpaužas dievišķīgā autoritāte un spēks, tā kā "zeme taps piepildīta ar tā Kunga godības atzīšanu, kā ūdens apklāj jūras dibenu."

The Keeper's House

It was a satisfaction to walk into the keeper's house, even as a stranger, on a fine spring morning like the present. A curl of wood smoke came from the chimney and drooped over the roof like a blue feather in a lady's hat, and the sun shone obliquely upon the patch of grass in front, which reflected its brightness through the open doorway and up the staircase opposite, lighting up each riser with a shiny green radiance and leaving the top of each step in shade.

The window-sill of the front room was between four and five feet from the floor, dropping inwardly to a broad low bench, over which, as well as over the whole surface of the wall beneath, there always hung a deep shade, which was considered objectionable on every ground save one, namely, that the perpetual sprinkling of seeds and water by the caged canary above was not noticed by visitors.

The window was set with thickly leaded diamond glazing, formed, especially in the lower panes, of knotty glass of various shades of green. Nothing was better known to Fancy than the extravagant manner in which these circular knots or eyes distorted everything seen through them from the outside—lifting hats from heads, shoulders from bodies; scattering the spokes of cart wheels, and bending the straight fir trunks into semicircles. The ceiling was carried by a beam traversing its midst. . . .

The most striking point about the room was the furniture . . . consisting for the most part of two articles of every sort. The duplicate system of furnishing owed its existence to the forethought of Fancy's mother, exercised from the day of Fancy's birthday onwards. The arrangement spoke for itself: nobody who knew the tone of the household could look at the goods without being aware that the second set was a provision for Fancy when she should marry and have a house of her own. The most noticeable instance was a pair of green faced eight-day clocks ticking alternately, which were severally two-and-a-half minutes and three minutes striking the hour of twelve, one proclaiming, in Italian flourishes, Thomas Wood as the name of its maker, and the other—arched at the top, and altogether of more cynical appearance—that of Ezekiel Saunders. These chief specimens of the marriage provision were supported on the right by a couple of kitchen dressers, each fitted complete with their cups, dishes, and plates, in their turn followed by two dumb-waiters, two family Bibles, two warming pans, and two intermixed sets of chairs.—From "Under the Greenwood Tree," by THOMAS HARDY.

Authority

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS recorded of Christ Jesus that "the people were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes." The scribes, as copyists, were frequently consulted concerning certain details of technicalities, for of the letter of the law they were masters. But this familiarity with the letter did not then, and does not today, carry with it the power to demonstrate the divine Principle which underlies the law.

Like the teachings of Christ Jesus, Christian Science takes not one jot from the law, but teaches students how to obey it in spirit in daily life. It reveals the spiritual or inspired meanings of fundamental Bible truths, and enables all who understand these to apply them practically to the problems of everyday life.

When asked by one of his traducers—one of these very scribes—which was the great commandment of the law, Jesus quoted from the teaching of Moses, saying, "Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." This teaching Christian Science reiterates, instructing its followers to obey God alone as Mind, Love, divine Principle. Absolute and radical reliance on God, as required in this commandment—realization of the allness and unity of good—bestows the only Christian authority and healing power it is possible for anyone to enjoy and practice.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has given the world a simple and scientific statement of the truth in conformity with the teachings of the Decalogue and of Christ Jesus. On page 469 of this textbook Mrs. Eddy writes, "There can be but one Mind, because there is but one God; and if mortals claimed no other Mind and accepted no other, sin would be unknown." Christian Science may be regarded as a religious and therapeutical system based on the Bible, more specifically on the teachings of Christ Jesus and the commandment as quoted above. It teaches its students how to reject or cast out error from their thinking as being illegitimate and unreal, because it does not come from God, the only author or creator of reality. When error is cast out of consciousness, it will soon be found that any seeming disorder resulting from it has disappeared from the body. This is not a matter of opinion or argument, but a matter of demonstrated fact.

The authority Christ Jesus and his disciples had over sin and disease was due to their clear and scientific perception or understanding of the power of the one Mind, God. The exercise of this authority resulted in no glorification of personality, but, as the record has it, "they glorified the God of Israel." To the Christian Scientist spiritual authority, then, is the power that comes from exalting the power and goodness of God in daily thinking and living.

Human beings are equipped with this authority in proportion as they faithfully and honestly deny the belief that life and intelligence are apart from God in matter, and through humility and love learn to accept the meekness and might of life "hid with Christ in God." Who would not submit to and obey such teaching, when by its means he can open the prison doors for the sick, the sorrowing, and the sinful, and set them free? What joy to feel that one indeed has a part in this glorious work of saving and redemption! It is through living not dying, through redemption not condemnation, through eternal unfoldment of good not through sleep and stagnation, that divine authority and power are expressed, so that "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

New England's First Road

The very earliest of the great roads in New England was the Old Coast Road, connecting Boston and Plymouth—capitals of separate colonies. Do we, casually accepting the fruit of three hundred years of toil on this continent—do we, accustomed to smooth highways and swift and easy transportation, realize the significance of such a road?

A road is the symbol of the civilization which has produced it. The main passageway from the shore of the Yellow Sea to the capital of Korea, although it has been pressed for centuries immemorial by myriads of human feet, has never been more than a bridle path. On the other hand, wherever the great Roman Empire stepped, it engineered mighty thoroughfares which are a marvel to this day. A road is the thread on which the beads of history are strung; the beads of peace, as well as those of war. Thrilling as is the progress of aerial navigation, with its infinite possibilities of human intercourse, yet surely, when the entire history of man is unrolled, the moment of the conception of building a wide and permanent road, instead of merely using a trail, will rank as equally dramatic. The first stone laid by the first Roman (they to whom the idea of road-building was original) will be recognized as significant as the quiver of the wings of the first airplane.

Let us follow the old road from Boston to Plymouth, follow it, not with undue exactitude, and rather too hastily, as is the modern way, but comfortably, as is also the modern way, picking up what bits of quaint lore and half-forgotten history we most easily may.

We shall meet the Indian first, running lightly on straight, moccasined feet, along the trail from which he has burned, from time to time, the underbrush. He does not go by land when he can go by water, but in this case there are both land and water to meet, for many are the streams, and they are unbridged as yet. With rhythmic lope, more beautiful than the stride of any civilized limbs, and with a sure divination of the best route, he chooses the trail which will ultimately be the highway of the vast army of palefaces. . . .

Behind the red runner plod two stern-faced Pilgrims, pushing their way up from Plymouth toward the newer settlement at Massachusetts Bay. They come slowly and laboriously on foot, their guns cocked, eyes and ears alert, wading the streams without complaint or comment. They keep together, for no one is allowed to travel over this Old Coast Road single. . . . After them—almost a decade after—we see a man on horseback, with his wife on a pillion behind him. They carry their own provisions and those for the beast, now and then dismounting to lead the horse over difficult ground and now and then blazing a tree to help them in their return journey. The fact that this couple possesses a horse presages great changes in New England. Ferries will be established; tolls levied, bridges thrown across the streams which now the horses swim, or cross by having their front feet in one canoe ferry and their hind feet in another—the canoes being lashed together. . . .

But as the Old Coast Road which was made a public highway in 1639, becomes a genuine turnpike—so chartered in 1803—the good old coaching days are ushered in with the sound of a horn, and handsome equipages with well groomed, well-harnessed horses ply swiftly back and forth. Genial inns, with swinging pictorial signboards (for many a traveler cannot read,) spring up along the way and the post is installed.

But even with fair roads and regular coaching service, New England, separated by her fixed topographical outlines, remains provincial. It is not until the coming of the railroad, in the middle of the nineteenth century, that the hills are overcome, and she ceases to be an exclusively coast-wise community and becomes an integral factor in the economic development of the whole United States.

Thus, then, from a thin thread of trail barely wide enough for one moccasined foot to step before the other, to a broad, leveled thoroughfare, so wide that three or even four automobiles may ride abreast, and so clean that at the end of an all-day's journey one's face is hardly dusty, does the history of the Old Coast Road unroll itself.—From "The Old Coast Road," by AGNES EDWARDS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Robots at Work In Many Trades, Engineers Told

Mechanical 'Men' Serve But Do Not Displace Factory Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 16—"The day is near at hand when various kinds of robots—mechanical, electrical and chemical, will be entrusted with all sorts of difficult duties formerly performed by men and do them better and more reliably than human beings, it was declared at the final meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers here today.

Automatic devices now actuate valves, start and stop mechanisms, add and subtract solids and liquids and, according to the technologists who addressed the group, will do even more remarkable things than this in the future, with great value to industry.

This is no technocratic concept, it was pointed out, even though in certain cases entire industrial plants have been built around this so-called robot control. Actually this is simply a practical application of chemical engineering technique to the control of industrial operations in a super-accurate manner, unaffected by the diligence or negligence of the human operators in charge, it was said.

Furthermore, replacement of men by machines—so-called technological unemployment—is not affected by these automatic controlling devices whose functions supplement rather than displace the functions of men, it was held.

Temperature control in industry is now a simple matter, according to Mr. George A. Perley of the Leeds & Northrup Company, Philadelphia, who pointed out that devices for controlling this factor had advanced tremendously in the last few years. Newly-devised automatic operators are controlling all sorts of substances, ranging all the way from molasses, paper mill wastes and river waters to laundry suds, it was said.

Mr. William F. Hamilton of the Richfield Oil Company, Los Angeles, pointed out that automatic control methods were having as large an effect in the gas industries as in the chemical industry, and stated that the old methods, in which operators took samples periodically and analyzed them by long and drawn-out test procedure, were practically things of the past.

Collier Says Indians Are to Gain Rights Under New System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 16—If the needed construction of buildings be supplied under the industrial recovery bill, 10,000 Indian children now denied schooling of any kind will be given an education, according to Mr. John Collier, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in an address at the National Conference of Social Work.

"We expect, under economy measures that have reduced the federal appropriation for Indian service from $27,000,000 to $16,000,000, to suspend nine boarding schools on July 1. Other closings will follow, but we welcome the forced economies because they will drive us forward in the program to decentralize and democratize Indian administration.

"The next session of Congress will mark an important turning point in history of the American Indian," Mr. Collier declared. "The allotment law must be changed. Civil rights must be extended. Legislation fostering and protecting Indian arts must be advanced. A system of financial credit for Indians must be established.

"We must correct many of those strange mechanisms, which, in their total effect, amount to nothing less than enslavement. To many of the children we have denied education in any form and to all we have denied the opportunity of advanced professional, vocational and liberal education."

Ben Dwight, principal chief of the Choctaw nation, of Durant, Okla., bore testimony at the conference of the capabilities of the American Indian. "They have held high positions in state and federal governments and many have achieved high rank in education, and as capable farmers, mechanics and merchants," he declared.

Mrs. Kate Wagon Smith of the Walapais in Arizona gave another side of the picture of her people, far-removed from civilization and contact with the whites. As a social worker in the Department of Indian Affairs she said that "desirable changes in the Indian community cannot be brought about by exhortations or scoldings, but by redirected interests and providing incentives for 'improving conditions.'"

San Diego Road Styles Call for Palm Fringes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Cities along the Bay of San Diego are gradually lining their boulevards with semi-tropical palm trees in keeping with this district's mild climate.

The latest community in the bay region to follow the tree-planting custom is National City, suburb south of San Diego which recently received permission from the supervisors to spend $45 of its advertising fund to purchase 60 palm trees to be planted along East Eighth Avenue.

City officials in San Diego expect to plant palms and pine trees along Torrey Pines boulevard, which will lead from Broadway here along the bayfront and up Rose canyon to the Torrey Pines park.

Indigent workers from the welfare department are being used on a tree-planting program along El Cajon boulevard and other highways leading into San Diego from the east.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC and local dance music.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, "Pastoral"; orchestra.
8:00 NBC Fryers.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 "Over the Heather," with Sandy MacFarlane.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 Fashionettes; trio.
10:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "First Nighter" sketch.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:30 NBC, "Phantam Gypsy"; soloist; orchestra.
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio speakers.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 "Bud," Radio Scoutmaster.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 "Teasie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Rollikers Quartet.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 Vocal trio; piano duo; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willis Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news.
8:00 Organ recital.
8:15 "The Front Page Speaks," sketch.
8:30 Minstrel program.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Columbia Revue.
10:00 CBS, Lou Holtz; Grace Moore; orchestra.
10:30 Harold Stern's Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
5:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "The Foreign Legion," sketch.
9:00 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:15 Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:45 CBS, Freddie Rich's Columbians.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Otis, pianist.
5:15 "The Wandering Minstrel."
5:30 "Kentucky, Ky." songs.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Studio program.
8:30 Eda Frim and Four Sharps.
8:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries," instrumental.
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:15 p. m.—Record program.
4:30 p. m.—"Down East Minstrels."

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
1:15 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ.
1:10-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC music.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—Red Sox-Philadelphia doubleheader, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

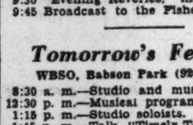
8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Glidden Co. Earnings Gain

CLEVELAND, June 16—Glidden Company showed a sharp rise in profits in May, net profit amounting to about $321,000 after depreciation, taxes, etc., said President Joyce. This compares with a net profit of $218,000 in April and $46,000 in May, 1932. Mr. Joyce said every department joined in the increase and showed earnings for the month. For the six months ended April 30 Glidden reported net of $30,210, or 46 cents a share on 65,000 shares of 7 per cent prior preference stock.

Hotels

New Hampshire



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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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A small hotel accommodating 125 guests. Situated among mountains, brooks, woods and fields. Golf, tennis, swimming, horseback riding, lawn putting. Spring water, farm products. Rates in keeping with the times.
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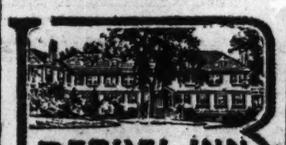
Maine



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In the quiet and residential section of Union Bluff, overlooking the whole of the beach. Excellent surf bathing; white sandy beach. All outdoor sports. American and European plan. Booklet. E. A. KENNEDY, Proprietor.

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A summer home of distinction. Best of sea food served. Homelike atmosphere. Fine Bathing, Tennis, Fishing and Sailing. Excellent Table and Service. Weekly Rates $25.00 to $30.00. Booklet on request.
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Shakespeare Aids Project to Clear London's Slums

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — William Shakespeare is aiding the campaign against slums now being waged in London. In Shoreditch a memorial to the famous English bard will take the form of a block of flats to rehouse slum dwellers.

Shoreditch has had a long and close connection with the plays of Shakespeare. The Shoreditch Theater was the first permanent playhouse in London, and in its earliest days it saw the first nights of such pieces as "Romeo and Juliet," "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," and "The Comedy of Errors." At an early period it is recorded as having been hauled down "in the most forcible and riotous manner," and was removed to the parish of St. Mary Overies, where it became known as the famous Bankside Theater.

A festival is to be held July 6, the funds of which will be devoted to the building costs. The festival matinee, which will be attended by the Princess Royal, will be opened by a prologue written by Mr. John Drinkwater, and spoken by Sir Frank Benson. This will be followed by a Shakespearean scene produced by Mr. Baliol Holloway, after which a site of Shakespearean interest in Shoreditch will be visited, and Miss Edith Evans will speak.

Fellowship Awarded

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 (AP)—Dr. H. Lamar Crosby, dean of the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania, June 14 announced the award of 63 fellowships and scholarships valued at approximately $43,000. Mr. Wilbur L. Mahaney Jr., Clifton Forge, Va., won a Penfield traveling fellowship in diplomacy and will go to Europe to study the relations of Soviet Russia and the League of Nations.

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See Also....

Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Rally And Decline Rapidly In Heavy Volume

Price Gyrations Erratic, Leaders Rebounding in Late Trading

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Further dollar gyrations appeared in financial markets today as harassed traders attempted to pierce the mystic veil of foreign exchange fluctuations.

Stocks, after their severe trouncing of yesterday, displayed rallying tendencies in the first hour, with a number of the leaders retrieving 1 to around 3 points of their previous losses.

The dollar also lost ground in terms of European exchange. Uncertainties of the Anglo-American stabilization program gave some hope to proponents of the rise, and short covering progressed at a fast pace for a time.

Recoveries failed to hold very long, however, and soon there was another rush to transfer commitments. Rallies and declines followed in rapid order, but it was noticeable that volume expanded when prices sagged.

Commodities Erratic

Commodities moved about as indecisively as shares. Wheat, corn and cotton moved sluggishly lower at one t me, then came back with stocks. They subsequently drifted in irregular channels.

Bar silver continued to sag, losing ¼ of a cent an ounce at 35¼ cents.

But the list again firmed in late trading, with a number of the leaders again staging sharp rebounds.

American Telephone rose about 4 points while U. S. Steel, National Distillers, Chrysler, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Allied Chemical, American Smelting and Santa Fe were up 1 to around 3.

Transfers approximated 5,600,000 shares.

Of encouragement to the "long-pull" investment-contingent were reports of further increases in wages and employment which, to the investor, mean the steady growth of purchasing power which has been limping badly for the last three years.

Up to recently the rising trade barometer has been due largely to the rush by factories, wholesalers and heavy manufacturers to build up inventories and complete forward purchasing in order to forestall higher prices.

Reports from retail lines now show that public consumption is beginning to take hold.

Bond Market Heavy

Ignoring the generally optimistic tenor of business and trade reports, the bond market today acted tired and heavy.

A small group pushed up a point or so, but traders as a rule showed none of their recent enthusiasm for the secondary classifications, which moved generally lower.

Low priced rails apparently met no great amount of support, and losses of 1 to 2 points occurred in certain loans of the New York Central, Nickel Plate, Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, and Southern Pacific.

The same condition prevailed in the industrial department, accounting for rather sharp losses in such issues as Loew's 6s, Warner Bros. 6s, Dodge Bros. 6s and Chile Copper 5s. Shell Union Oil 5s showed to better advantage, gaining a point. Bonds of the rubber and steel companies were mixed with price changes relatively narrow.

Domestic utility loans gave a spiritless performance, and losses outnumbered gains through the early trading. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s dropped about 2 points on small transfers, and American & Foreign Power 5s yielded a point. Postal Telegraph 5s rose fractionally, while other communications issues ruled steady at slightly lower levels.

U. S. Government were featureless except for a fair sized gain in Liberty First 4¼s. Foreign issues were generally heavy.

Dividends

Western Massachusetts Companies declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 16.

Chemical Bank & Trust Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

General Baking Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the $8 preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

National Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 preferred payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 8.

Interstate Hosiery Mills declared a dividend of 40 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

City Investing Company declared a dividend of $1 on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 26.

Electric Power Associates, Inc., declared dividends of 10 cents each on the common and Class A stocks, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

American Stores Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15, and two regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 15 and Jan. 1, 1934, to stock of record Dec. 15, 1933.

American Equities Company declared an initial dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Connecticut General Life Insurance Company declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 23.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company declared a special dividend of 30½ cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, both payable July 29 to stock of record July 18.

Irving Air Chute Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Cotton Market Irregular

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Continuing uncertainty regarding acreage control measures was reflected in rather uncertain and irregular fluctuations in cotton today. Early advances of 20 to 23 points were followed by reactions, but after selling off from 9.33 to 9.16, October rallied to 9.25, with the mid-afternoon market ruling about 12 to 16 points net higher.

Associated Mutuals

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—The Associated Mutuals, Inc., of Boston, withdrew today its bid for the $150,000,000 outstanding insurance of the Illinois Life Insurance Company and Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson immediately ordered that other bids be considered.

(2:55 P. M. Quotations)

Prices on New York Stock Exchange

(2:55 P. M. Quotations)

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 16	Last June 15
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	12800	10¼	8¾	9¾	9¾
68	39	..	Adams Exp pf	100	64	64	64	
20⅞	8	..	Adams Mills	1100	17¼	17	17¾	16⅞
11⅞	5½	..	Addressograph	3400	10⅞	9¾	10	10⅛
9⅛	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	1800	7⅞	6½	6½	7⅛
11⅜	7½	1.20	Affiliated Prod	2700	9	8½	8¾	9
85	60	3	Air Reduction	5800	79½	77¼	78¾	77¼
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
24⅞	11⅞	.60	Alaska-Juneau	42800	19⅞	17	19⅜	18⅝
5	⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	12100	3¾	3⅜	3½	3¾
11⅜	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	1¼	6⅝	7¼	8¼
10½	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	6¾	6⅝	6¾	8½
11	1¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	500	7	6¾	7	8
22⅞	5	..	Alleghany Steel	60	20½	17	17	
122⅝	70¾	6	Allied Chem	22700	114¾	110¼	112½	112
21½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	9800	18	16½	17½	17¼
11⅞	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	4700	17	16¼	17	17⅜
8⅝	⅝	..	Amal Leather	2400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
39¾	18½	2	Amerada	4300	37¼	35	35	36
20⅝	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	17	16¼	17	18
25⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	3100	21¾	20½	20½	21½
49½	24	3	Am Bank Note pf	1000	48	46	46	46½
6⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1300	5¼	4¾	4¾	5¼
42¾	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	90	33	32	32	32
95⅞	49½	4	Am Can	35100	88⅞	86	87¾	87⅞
133¾	112	7	*Am Can pf	1100	130	130	130	
25¾	8½	..	Am Car & Fdry	6200	21¾	20½	21¾	22
42⅜	15	..	Am Car & F pf	500	37½	35	35	38
48½	34	31	Am Chicle	1400	46½	46	46	46¾
35¾	3	..	Am Com Alcohol	20000	31½	27	29¾	31
2⅞	2½	..	Am Com Rights	45000	2½	2	2⅝	2½
5¾	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
12⅜	3⅞	..	Am European	100	10½	10½	10½	10¾
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	51000	15⅞	13¾	14¾	14⅞
27¼	4⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	3000	21½	19	20	21⅜
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	3400	38¼	33½	34	36
35⅝	8	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	24	24	24	26
13½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	10⅜	10¾	10¾	10¾
16	3½	..	Am Hide & L	3000	11⅞	10¾	11¾	12¼
49	13½	..	Am Hide2& L pf	2100	41¾	39	40	42
13¼	3¾	..	Am Ice	1600	9⅞	8¼	8½	9⅝
13⅞	4¼	..	Am International	18000	11	10	10¾	10
1⅜	¼	..	Am La France	2000	1½	1	1⅛	1⅛
1	1¼	..	Am La Pr pf	100	4½	4½	4½	5½
23⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	4800	21¼	19	20½	20½
53	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	1100	46	45	45½	45½
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	300	4	4	4	5
22	3½	..	Am Metal	9300	16⅞	14⅝	15⅞	15¼
30	17	1½	Am News	200	25	24⅞	24⅞	25½
15½	4	..	Am Power & Lt	30000	14¾	11¼	13½	10
40⅜	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	2500	32	32	32	32
34⅜	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1500	29⅜	28	29	28¼
15½	12¼	..	Am Radiator	50000	14	13	13¼	13
20½	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	20000	17⅜	15⅝	16¾	16½
34½	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	1000	33	33	33	33¼
1	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	1400	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1¼
21	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	200	21	19¾	20	18¼
37½	33½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	24000	31	30	30½	28
21¼	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	8000	17½	16⅜	17¼	17½
47½	30	2½	Am Stores	600	46¼	45	45	47
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4500	60	57½	59¼	60
132	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	63000	125	120	124	121
33½	10	..	Am Type F pf	100	28½	22¼	22¼	27½
41	27¾	1	Am Wat Wk & E	20000	37½	33	35¾	36
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	16000	31½	28	30¼	29¼
80	35	6	Am Wat Wpf	300	75	74½	74½	76¾
13⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	12000	11⅜	10½	11⅜	11⅜
52⅜	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	4100	49½	46⅞	47	48
2⅜	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	3600	3¼	2½	3¼	2½
13½	8¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	8½	8½	8½	8½
9⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	2200	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
18⅝	5	..	Anaconda Cop	75000	15¼	13	14¼	14½
24⅜	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	3000	19¼	16½	18¼	19½
88	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	82	82	82	
14½	2⅝	..	Andes Copper	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
7½	1	..	A P W Paper	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
27¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	1500	27½	25½	25⅞	26
82	78	7	Armour Del upf	1200	78¼	75	75½	76
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	13000	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	8000	2⅝	2⅜	2⅞	2¾
63½	42	..	Armour Ill pf	50	56	52	54	55
5⅝	1⅞	..	Arnold Constable	1300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1100	3¼	3	3	3¼
14½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2000	11¾	11	11¾	12
53	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	50⅞
71¼	34⅝	..	Atch Son T&SF	21700	63½	61⅞	62½	62⅝
79¾	50	5	Atch Son pf	100	66	66	66	67
48½	16	..	Atl Coast Line	1700	41	40	40¾	41
28⅜	12⅜	1	Alt Refining	27000	33⅛	25	25	26⅞
32½	9	..	Atlas Powder	3000	25	21¾	25	25¼
8½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1200	6⅛	5⅜	5½	6⅛
75¾	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	3000	63¾	55½	57	60
4	⅞	..	Aust n Nichols	1400	3¼	2¼	2¼	2
25	13	1	Austin Nichols A	100	21½	21½	21½	23
13⅞	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	45000	12	10⅛	11¼	11⅜

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 16	Last June 15
112	97½	6	du Pont deb	500	113½	110	110	113½
			—E—					
7⅞	1¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1900	6¼	5¾	5¾	6¼
85	46	3	Eastman Kodak	4600	80	77	78¾	79
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	50	118	118	118	
18	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	5700	12½	11½	11⅝	11½
4¾	⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	7900	3⅝	2¼	2¾	3⅜
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	400	15½	15½	15½	17¼
36⅜	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	21700	22⅞	20⅜	21¾	21¾
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	100	85	85	85	84
3⅞	1	..	Elec Boat	4200	4½	3⅞	4½	3½
3½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1800	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	42700	12¼	10⅛	12	10
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2600	28⅞	25⅜	26⅝	29½
32¾	6½	..	El Pw & L 6% pf	1900	23⅛	23¼	23¼	24½
50	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	1700	45¾	42⅛	42⅞	42¾
2¾	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	2200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
6	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	150	3	3	3	3
60½	36	3	Erd'cott Johnson	100	56	56	56	57
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	2700	12¼	10	12⅜	11¼
47	13½	5	Engineers P S 5pf	2100	41½	41½	41½	42
55	20½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	500	50	50	50	51
49⅞	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	41¾	41¾	41¾	43
12⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bldg	2800	11	10	10	11
14⅜	3¾	..	Erie RR	2900	11½	10⅝	11⅜	11½
18⅜	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	15	14½	14½	16
4¼	⅞	..	Evans Products	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
			—F—					
42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	35	35	35	
10	3	..	Fashion Park pf	20	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
14½	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	11	11	11	12
9⅝	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	1900	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
4¼	⅜	..	Fed Screw W	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
6¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	4800	5	4¼	4½	5¼
28⅝	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	2300	25½	23¾	23¾	23
86	81	6½	Filene's pf	10	85	85	85	
25¾	9⅛	40	Firestone T & R	4800	21⅞	19½	20	21
75	43	6	Firstn T&R pf A	500	73	69	69	74½
68¾	42	2½	First Nat Stores	1700	64⅞	63	64⅞	64
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	500	13¾	12⅞	13¾	13
19¾	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	8400	17½	14	15½	16¾
36⅛	13½	1.60	Fourth Nat Inv	3300	23¾	23⅜	23¾	23½
18⅜	2	..	Foundation	2100	17¾	14	17¼	16
4⅞	¾	..	Fox Film A	2400	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅞
127	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	200	122	118	118	122½
49	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	45	45	45	
40½	16½	2	Freeport Texas	6400	34¾	33	33¾	32
23	4	..	Fuller 2pf	10	21	21	21	21
			—G—					
3½	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	500	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2½
20	6½	..	Gamewell	30	15	14	14	15⅜
11	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	9500	10⅜	9⅜	10	9⅜
37⅜	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	9000	34½	31⅜	33½	34½
17⅜	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	3300	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	15¼
20¼	13	2	Gen Baking	4800	17½	16⅝	16¾	17¾
103	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	10	108	108	108	107
8¾	2½	..	Gen Bronze	3200	6⅛	6	6	6¼
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	4300	8	7	7¾	7¾
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	3400	16	13⅜	13⅜	15
46	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
25	10½	.40	Gen Electric	87000	22⅜	20¼	21⅜	21⅞
12	10⅞	.60	Gen Fire Cp	1000	12	11¾	12	12
38½	21	1.60	Gen Foods	7500	35½	33¼	34¾	34½
20	5	..	Gen Gas & E A	3500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
20	5	.80	Gen G&E pf B	10	15	15	15	
34¼	24¼	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	500	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33½
60½	35½	3	Gen Mills	7200	59	56½	56½	58
58¼	10	1	Gen Motors	185300	25⅞	24½	25⅜	25
90	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	88	87¼	88	88
17	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink pf	100	13	12¾	13	13
65¼	31	6	Gen Prin Ink pf	20	56	56	56	
8¾	3	..	Gen Pub Service	3200	6¾	5½	6	6
38¼	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	3500	33	30¾	33	32½
3	⅜	..	Gen Realty	5800	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
18	5½	..	Gen Rlty L f ww	500	14¾	13	14	16
31	1	..	Gen Steel Cast pf	100	31	30½	30½	
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	38700	15⅞	13⅞	14½	15
75	47¾	5	Gillette S R pf	300	67½	57½	57½	57½
6¼	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	2000	4½	3¾	4	4½
15½	3¾	..	Glidden	7500	14	13	13¾	13⅝
50	21	7	Glidden pf	100	75½	75½	76½	78
13	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	7000	9½	8¾	9½	9½
24½	12	1.20	Gold Dust	9000	22	20⅝	21¾	21½
17⅞	3	..	Goodrich	1800	14½	12⅞	14	14
53⅜	9	..	Goodrich pf	150	43⅝	42	44	45
38½	9¾	..	Goodyear T&R	17100	33¾	31⅛	33⅜	34
77	17¾	2	Goodyear Inf	3900	75¼	74	75	75
			Graham-Paige Mots	9500	14⅜	12⅞	13⅜	13⅜
65	41	7	Grand Un Stores	100	56	56	56	57
			Grand Un Stores A	1100	11½	10⅞	11⅛	11⅛
			Grand Un Stores pf	100	88	88	88	88
			Grand Union	1200	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
			Grand Un pf	500	31½	31¼	31½	31½
			Granite City Stl	500	24½	24½	24½	
			Grant (WT)	700	31¼	30¾	30¾	31
			Greene Cananea	400	24	24	24	25
			Great Nor pf	13500	20⅛	18¾	19⅝	18¾
			Great Nor Ore	5000	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	12
			Great West Sug	9900	24⅞	23½	24¼	24
			Great W Sug pf	110	103¾	102¼	103	103½
			Grigsby-Grunow	8800	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
			Gulf Mobile & N	300	9	9	9	
			Gulf States Steel	500	23½	22¾	23⅜	24½
			—H—					
6	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	5600	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	4⅝
30½	9	..	Hahn D S pf	300	24	24	24	28
30	15	..	Hamilton W pf	10	25	25	25	
77½	45½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	77½	77½	77½	77½
23¾	6⅛	..	Harbison Walker	3500	18¾	15⅞	18½	19
2¾	¼	..	Hartman Corp A	400	1¼	1	1	1⅜
1¼	⅛	..	Hartman Corp B	3900	1⅛	⅜	1	1
6	¾	..	Hart Corp of Am	50	4½	4½	4½	4½
2¾	⅝	..	Havana Elec	700	1⅞	1¼	1¼	1⅞
3¼	¾	..	Hayes Body	3500	2⅜	2	2	2¼
43⅜	15	1½	Hercules Powde	3000	39⅞	36½	38	39¾
105	85	7	Hershey Choc	1000	52⅛	52	52	55
10	3½	..	Holland Furnace	2500	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	8½
10½	2¼	..	Hollander	1000	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8¼
250	145	9	Homestake Min	1500	222	201	210	215
15	4½	..	Houdaille Her A	600	12	11	11	11¾
6¾	1	..	Houdaille-Hers B	5200	5⅝	4¾	5	5
51¼	43¾	4.20	Household Fin pf	1000	49¼	48¼	48¾	49½
13¾	8¼	..	Houston Oil	5000	29	27½	28⅝	27½
6½	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	8500	5¼	4¾	5	5⅜
25¾	5½	.40	Howe Sound	500	20	19½	20	21½
19	11½	..	Hudson Man	2800	16¼	14¼	14¾	15¾
43	27½	5	Hud & Man pf	200	40	40	40	43
13¼	3	..	Hudson Motor	7800	10½	9¼	10⅜	9⅞
7¼	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	6000	5½	5	5⅛	5¼
			—I—					
33¼	8½	..	Ill Central	17500	29	25⅝	27¼	27½
2⅜	¼	..	Indian Motor	1800	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
71½	24	2	Indus Rayon	7500	65⅝	62⅝	64½	65½
76¾	18¾	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	6900	66	63	63	65
42	12	..	Inland Steel	1500	37½	36	37⅜	36
9½	2	.15	Inspiration Cop	5500	7	6	6½	6½
4½	1¾	..	Insuranshare Del	1000	3¾	3	3	4
10⅛	4½	..	Interboro Rap T N	17500	9⅜	8⅜	8¾	8¾
11⅜	2⅜	..	Interlake Iron	3000	9¼	8½	8⅝	9
31⅞	7½	..	Int Agr Corp	500	9¼	6¼	6¼	6
18¾	5	..	Int Agr pf	200	13½	13½	13½	14
13⅝	7¾	6	Int Business M	1200	128	124	127	127
7⅝	2⅝	.20	Int Carriers	1500	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅝
30	6⅝	..	Int Cement	7000	30¾	27	30⅜	27½
41⅜	13⅜	..	Int Harvester	28900	37	34½	36⅜	35½
11½	2½	..	Int Hydro Elec	1500	8¼	7¾	7⅞	8⅜
5⅜	1¼	..	Int Merc Marine	700	4	3⅞	4	4½
18⅞	6¾	..	Int Nickel	86300	16⅜	15⅜	16⅛	15⅞
104	72	7	Int Nickel pf	400	102	102	102	
6	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	600	3½	3⅜	3½	4⅜
3⅜	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	1100	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅜
2¾	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	1500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
17	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	3100	13½	11¼	12	14¼
68	35	6	Int Pr Ink pf	100	67½	67½	67½	
			Int Rys Cen Am	10	5½	5½	5½	5¼
			Int Rys C A ct	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
27½	13¾	1½	Int Salt	500	24½	23½	23½	24½
51¾	24¾	2	Int Shoe	300	45	44	44	46¾
			Int Silver	2300	29	27½	29	30½
			Int Silver pf	100	58½	54	54	59⅝
			Int Tel & Tel	96500	16¾	14¼	16	16
			Interstate Dept S	1000	6	5¾	5½	6⅜
29⅞	11	2	Island Crk Coal	800	28	27¼	27¼	27¼
			—J—					
			Jewel Tea	500	37½	37	37	39
			Johns Manville	30500	46¼	43½	44¾	43½
			Johns Man pf	20	86	85	85	91½
81⅜	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	10	79	77	78	77
			—K—					
21	6½	..	Kan C South	3500	17¾	16¼	16⅞	17⅜
30¼	12	2	Kan C South pf	1000	25½	25	25	26¾
9⅜	3⅝	..	Kaufmann D St	2300	6⅞	5½	6⅜	7
16⅜	6⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	4700	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13¼
5½	2⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	1000	4	3⅛	3½	3
11¼	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	7800	10	8¾	9	9¼
8	2	..	Kelsey H W A	800	7¼	7¼	7¼	
22	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	42600	18⅜	16⅜	17½	16¾
6¼	1	..	Kinney & So	2000	4	3⅞	4	4½
22	4⅜	..	Kinney pf	50	20⅜	19½	20	20½
15⅜	5½	..	Kresge	18500	14½	13¾	13¾	13⅝
105	88	7	Kresge pf	20	101½	100½	101½	
6½	1	..	Kresge Dept S	120	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
40	27	1½	Kress Co	500	36	36	36	37
32⅜	14½	1	Kroger Gros & B	7400	28⅞	28½	28⅝	29½
			—L—					
80	50	5	Laclede Gas StL	10	70	70	70	70
8	2	..

Financial: News and Comment

Says Philosophy Of Recovery Act Is Partnership

Service Sees Government and Industry Together Acting on Competition

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—A thorough and authoritative analysis of the scope and significance of the National Industrial Recovery Act has just been released by the Grey Advertising Service, Inc. It sets forth the philosophy underlying the bill, in short, as the substitution of a partnership between government and industry for complete political control. It offers industry the opportunity "to put its own house in order with the coöperation of the Government," the report adds.

Referring to President Roosevelt's statement that the bill was designed to "prevent unfair competitive and disastrous overproduction," the review emphasizes that "orderly competition must be substituted for destructive competition, if business is to be placed on a profit-making foundation, and thus in a position to reëmploy labor."

Three Primary Requisites

The President also realized, the report continues, that "business could not get together to abolish these wastes and to establish minimum wage scales and shorter working hours unless three things were done." These are:

1. The removal of the gun which the anti-trust laws have held at the head of business whenever coöperative action of this kind was attempted.

2. Legal compulsion was instituted that would compel everybody to sign on the dotted line so that the recalcitrant "10 per cent in each industry" to which the President has referred, could not, by its dilatory tactics, prevent the 90 per cent from improving conditions.

3. A club fashioned in the form of a licensing system which would serve warning on industry that it would toe the mark or it would have to operate under a license—and it would not get a license, which meant it would have to shut down, until it did toe the mark.

After listing what the bill makes possible for industry and then attempting to clear up some of the misunderstandings that have resulted from the wording, the survey declares that the United States Federal Trade Commission has been trying to do for the last 10 years or more, what the new bill now proposes to do—the suppression of unfair competition and putting industry on a more profitable basis. Only the report feels that where this group failed, its chief weaknesses have been remedied by the authority and "teeth" put into the new act.

In a discussion of how industry is moving to benefit by the Industrial Control Bill, the advertising service states that within recent weeks, more than 300 associations have held special meetings for the purpose of charting a course that will enable these industries to profit most from the act. It adds that many new associations have actually been formed and many more are about to be organized.

10-Point Program

A tentative 10-point program is given that will serve as a working guide for many associations, "showing them, as well as what may be done, the order in which Washington would prefer having basic matters taken up," as follows:

1. Maximum hours of labor.
2. Minimum wage rates, with wage increases if possible.
3. Establishment of standards of working conditions, designed to eliminate sweatshop practices, etc.
4. Number of working shifts, as one phase of production control.
5. Establishment of quality standards.
6. Minimum price agreements, based, in conjunction with the steps already mentioned, on a standardized system of cost accounting.
7. A group of rules outlining terms of fair competition.
8. A group of rules outlining what constitutes unfair competition.
9. Arrangements that will give labor the right to collective bargaining, etc.
10. Stimulation of business and other plans for reëmploying labor.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON

PREFERRED DIVIDEND 91

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable June 30, 1933, to preferred stockholders of record June 24. Checks will be mailed.

M. B. PERRY, Treasurer.

Not So Many General Motors Stockholders

THE total number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders for the second quarter of 1933 was 366,084, compared with 372,284 for the first quarter of 1933 and with 359,046 for the second quarter of 1932.

There were 348,224 holders of common stock and the balance of 17,860 represents holders of preferred stock.

These figures compare with 354,516 common stockholders and 17,768 preferred for the first quarter of 1933.

New England Gas Revenues Show A Slight Decline

Total operating revenues of $13,430,017 compared with $14,711,018 in 1931 are reported for 1932 by the New England Gas & Electric Association in its annual report just issued.

The decline in revenues amounted to only 9 per cent notwithstanding the fact that power and industrial gas sales dropped 15 per cent and 16 per cent respectively from the previous year.

Continued aggressiveness on the part of the new business department kept commercial and domestic revenue within 4 per cent of 1931; this served to act largely as an offset against the heavier losses in other groups.

Operating expenses were reduced to $6,082,527, a drop of about 11 per cent from the previous 12 months. Maintenance and taxes increased 18 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. The provision for retirement of fixed capital—renewals and replacements—amounted to $1,237,145.

While effecting substantial reductions in operating expenses, the management was naturally unable to reduce taxes, even in the face of declining revenues. During the last year, these amounted to 14 per cent of gross operating revenue. The report points out that the growing tax burden is an increasingly important item in the cost of service.

After deducting total operating expenses, operating income remained of $3,343,263, compared with $4,022,265. Deductions for interest on funded and unfunded debt of the association and its subsidiaries left balance (transferred to surplus account) of $1,068,329 comparing with $1,963,277 a year ago.

During the year, the one-year gold notes of New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company matured in the amount of $4,460,000. These notes were met principally through the medium of bank loans. At the end of 1931, debt and notes payable of subsidiaries were $5,587,500; at June 1, 1933, this total had been reduced to notes payable of $1,889,000 largely out of earnings.

Notwithstanding this, dividends were maintained on the first preferred shares but it was not possible to pay more than half a year's dividends on the second preferred or any dividends on the common shares.

Steps to Prevent 'Unsound' Writing Down of Resources

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—In furtherance of its campaign for accounting practices which may be understood by stockholders, the New York Stock Exchange has taken steps to prevent "unsound" writing down of assets by companies whose shares are listed on the Exchange, it was disclosed today.

Corporations which would increase capital surpluses through a change in the par value of their stocks, are now required to state whether they have any intention of charging off assets against these surpluses.

In compliance with this new stand the Park & Tilford Co., International Hydroelectric System, and Kresge Department Stores, in applications for listing which were approved stated that they had no intention of writing down the value of capital assets.

Farm Mortgage Plan

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, announces a plan for refinancing approximately $50,000,000 in farm mortgages held by Wisconsin banks, which, he said, will make possible the reopening of closed banks there, early payment of depositors and release of more than $18,000,000 in public deposits.

Missouri Bond Bids

NEW YORK, June 16—Six syndicates submitted bids for $5,000,000 State of Missouri 4 per cent highway bonds, due in 17 to 21 years. Guaranty Company and associates topped the list with a bid of 101.4311.

Commodity Price Gains This Week Not So Numerous

Advances Drop to 58 From 67—Leather and Textiles Again Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—Due to the recession in a number of minor items, advances were less numerous this week in the compilation of wholesale commodity prices of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Total advances dropped to 58 from 67 for the week preceding, while declines made a more favorable showing, numbering only 15, as compared with 19. A year ago for the corresponding week, advances and declines were 15 and 35, respectively. For the tenth successive week now, advances have been in excess of the declines, the continued strength being made possible by further rises in hides and leather, cotton, wool, silk, rayon, textiles, the upward trend of most of the nonferrous metals, and the sharp gains in the grain and flour prices.

The substantial recovery in the foodstuffs division from the poor exhibit of last week brought advances up to 18, and reduced the declines to 9. Grains rose abruptly, under the leadership of wheat, on the government report showing the winter wheat crop to be the smallest since 1904. All deliveries of wheat, rye and oats pushed their price levels to new high records for the season, with wheat reaching the best position in three years. Fine granulated sugar was higher. The other advances in this group were largely in butter, hams, tea and turnips, while the declines were held to beans, hops, peanuts, lard and pepper.

With supplies of raw materials in the hands of tanners of limited proportions and demand for shoes continuing unabated, the buoyant tendency of the hide market of the last two months still is much in evidence. All of the 10 items again were marked higher, the rise ranging from ¼c for No. 1 buff hides and No. 1 extremes to 5c for No. 1 kip and No. 1 calfskin. The latter, now standing at 18c, is nearly six times above the quotation of a year ago on the same date. In the leather group, both union backs and scoured oak backs were marked higher, the former now selling at 34c, as compared with 26c last year.

Under the stimulus of strong trade demand, reflecting the increased activity in the wool manufacturing industry, the average of the 25 quotations made another forward movement, reaching 43.76c a pound, as compared with 24.64c a year ago. The foreign markets show a disposition to creep up, as it is apparent that there are no large surpluses of wool anywhere in the world's primary markets down under, with fine wools well used up in the European markets. Women's wear materials continue to sell in heavy volume, with the general industry operating at capacity.

In the textile division, all of the alterations made were to higher points, with a spectacular upward swing in raw silk, the Japan extra crack quality rising to $2.20, in contrast to $1.29 a year ago. Buyers are taking silks eagerly at the new level and mills which formerly bought on market reactions now have reversed their policy. Cotton at 9.45c. a pound for spot New York (middling) now is 80 per cent above the quotation of last year. Burlap still is seeking higher levels, the current quotation being nearly 50 per cent above last year's; both hemp and sisal were marked higher.

All types of rayon yarns were raised 5c, the upward revision bringing the cellulose acetate yarns about 10c higher than they were a year ago; viscose process grades, however, still are 5c lower than at that time.

Good June Results Of Pennsylvania R. R.

CHICAGO, June 16—Stating that the business outlook seems to him very promising, President W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said his road for June will show "enough net after depreciation and all charges" to put us in the black for the first six months of this year.

"Our carloadings are up 14 per cent for the first 14 days of June compared with a year ago. For May we were in the black after depreciation and all other charges for the first time this year," he said.

"Both freight and passenger business are better, but our best increase is in freight. While there is some upturn in heavy commodities the improvement in freight so far is largely multiplication of relatively small shipments. The big increase is in coal, ore, and similar items which we expect are just commencing to show up."

International Telephone Reports Loss of $854,251

International Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, net loss of $854,251 after taxes, depreciation, charges of associated companies and interest on debenture bonds, compared with a net income of $689,186 or 11 cents a share on 6,399,970 no-par shares outstanding a year before.

Deficit from operations March 31, 1933, was $785,002, compared with a surplus of $19,137,528 March 31, 1932, and surplus of $21,960,710 March 31, 1931.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON, June 16—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $83,000,000 during the week ended June 14, to a total of $782,000,000. This compares with $699,000,000 last week and with $402,000,000 a year ago.

Standard Oil Prices Up

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has increased tank wagon and service station prices of gasoline half a cent a gallon.

Move Toward Nationalization Of Industry in France Seen

Measure in Finance Bill for Commission on Petroleum Monopoly Regarded as Wedge for Further Socialization—Expense Is Deterrent

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Inclusion in the French Finance Bill for 1933 of a measure setting up a Petroleum Monopoly Commission marks a fresh if somewhat mild step toward nationalization of industry in France.

The establishment of a state monopoly of the importation and refining of petroleum, proposed and pushed by the Socialists as a wedge for the eventual realization of other national monopolies, was actually accepted by the Chamber of Deputies. The French Senate, however, where the Socialists have only a handful of representatives, rejected the text voted by the Chamber and finally obtained the passage in both Houses of a compromise which merely provides that "a commission will seek the conditions for the organization of a monopoly of the importation of petroleum, to submit them to the Government which will place the question before Parliament."

The commission is to be under the authority of the Prime Minister and is required to report within three months. What will be done at that time depends perhaps less on the contents of the commission's report than on the state of the public finances then. For the Senate's principal reason for refusing to sponsor the immediate nationalization of the oil industry was the great expenditure this would entail.

Expense Is Deterrent

It was generally agreed that, in order to launch such a monopoly, an initial expenditure of approximately 1,500,000,000 or 2,000,000,000 francs ($60,000,000 or $80,000,000 at 25) would be required, if the nationalization were limited to the importation, and of approximately double that amount if refining were included. With the budget for 1933 showing an acknowledged deficit of over 3,624,000,000 francs, and a Treasury deficit of several times that amount, immediate realization of the project was held to be out of the question.

The advocates of the measure affirm that the profits to be derived from the monopoly would soon recover this initial expense. They point out that a good profit is made annually from the tobacco and match industries, which have been nationalized in France. However, the Government already collects in taxes on gasoline and oils a total of about 3,200,000,000 francs annually, and opponents of nationalization question whether the net income of a monopoly, after the salaries of all the functionaries have been paid, would greatly exceed this amount.

Of Interest to Americans

The outcome of the question is of course of practical interest to the American petroleum industry, which at present sells great quantities of petroleum and petroleum products in France. Although the immediate effect of the law recently voted is to postpone consideration of the question by Parliament for at least three months, and to leave the government theoretically uncommitted, actually establishment of a monopoly is favored by the two political parties now in power in France—the Radicals and the Socialists—and eventual nationalization of the industry therefore appears probable.

Any action, however, will certainly be long in coming. Even if a definite business recovery provided the State with the necessary initial funds which are now lacking, there remains the opposition of vested interests, which will give up their rights only after a prolonged struggle.

A Window in Wall Street

London Conference

SLIDING of economic and financial news over onto the front page has popularized many romantic ideas about international currency matters. Among these is the notion that stabilization of international currency parities can be achieved by simple agreement among international diplomats. No stabilization in the real sense of that much-abused word is possible except by return to a full and free gold standard by the countries concerned. Any other arrangement would leave the currencies at the mercy of speculative fluctuations, as international capitalists move their funds from one currency to another in the hope of anticipating the ultimate level of revalorization. Since Britain's gold supplies are too small to permit her to resume the gold standard until the United States does so, this means that unless the President acts under the authority granted him in the Thomas inflation amendment to refix the price of gold and reopen the Reserve banks' gold windows, the monetary efforts of the conference will be composed of well-meaning gestures.

* * *

Stabilization?

In his radio conversation Sunday with Mr. Walter Lippmann, Mr. J. M. Keynes of England suggested that a parity between the dollar and the pound be decided upon. Then the gold value of each should be fixed on this parity for the time being. Finally according to Mr. Keynes, we should "hold ourselves free to alter by agreement the gold value of our currencies while keeping the relation between them the same." This is probably what the London conferees have roughly in mind. It is a precarious undertaking, but it can be done. It will, of course, involve a restriction on foreign exchange transactions and today's news indicates that the British Government and the Bank of England are taking renewed steps in this direction. Of course this involves one of those obstructions to free international trading which the conference is intended to remove, but it is a minor obstruction, and upon this foundation the conference can go ahead to discuss tariffs and prices. Such a foundation for the work of the conference would be flimsy, but it might stand up for a few months or even a few years. Meantime, it would put a temporary stop to competitive currency depreciation. This will please the French and creditors in both England and the United States. It will put a curb upon inflation-bred enthusiasm for stocks in this country, but the Washington news on the National Industrial Control Act, the already large volume of reëmployment, and the optimistic predictions of General Johnson and others that from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 men can be put to work by autumn should put a floor under the present stock market decline.

* * *

Market Action

Yesterday's break in the stock market was not surprising in view of the large amount of uninformed public buying that had come in. Near indications are for a further decline, but this is likely to be fast and rather quickly over. During the bear market, declines were stubborn and protracted, with occasional quick rallies, whereas in a bull market, such as the present one, the reverse is likely to occur, namely, protracted, slow rises, punctuated with sudden and sharp declines. The immediate news which gave the market its downward change came from several sources. Reported stabilization of the dollar at London would cut off hope of inflation, which has been a spur to stocks both of companies mining or manufacturing commodities with a world market and of companies whose business is largely abroad. The imbroglio between the President and the Senate over the independent offices bill was considered bearish, and the reported decision of the Administration to go ahead with the processing tax on cotton and wheat drove these two commodities down under heavy liquidation. The Glass-Steagall Act also has several deflationary implications. All of these things would undoubtedly have been ignored if the technical position of the market had been stronger, for, as usual, a strong bull market will go up on the faintest good news, and a weakened market will decline on the flimsiest pretext.

* * *

Reserve Bank Statement

Weekly Reserve Bank statement again showed no important changes. The system bought another $20,000,000 of U. S. Government securities, but bills discounted decreased $23,000,000, and the net result was a slight decline in outstanding bank credit. Another $44,000,000 returned from circulation, but money in circulation is still at about the same high level as in the fall of 1932, or around $5,700,000,000. Reserve ratio is about 62.3 per cent, or slightly below the ratio just before the banking collapse of February-March began. Increase of $83,000,000 in brokers' loans is hard to interpret owing to the possibility that some of these loans may have gone to dealers in government securities in connection with the June 15 Treasury financing rather than to stock brokers for the carrying of margin accounts in stock. Since the end of the banking holiday, brokers' loans have increased from $366,000,000 to $782,000,000, but this latter figure is still well below a normal level for this category of loans.

* * *

Industrial Control Bill

It is becoming obvious to industrial managements that the primary purpose of the control bill is to readjust wages upward and give employment rather than to boost prices. Coal men, for instance, are reported dubious of the benefits which the companies will receive because of the higher wages which they expect to have to pay. Steel, coal, and textiles are probably the first industries which will be considered, but the as yet unofficial headquarters of General Johnson are already being swamped by industrial representatives trying to get an idea of what is expected of them and how they can cooperate with the new Administration and with one another. Meanwhile Henry Ford, with his usual habit of clinging to machine-shop common sense, remarks dryly to a reporter on the difficulties of trying to run the country from a central office. "I was always under the impression that to manage a business properly you ought to know something about it." E. M. F.

Prices of Live Stock Continue To Work Lower

Cattle and Lambs Break Sharply—Better Tone in Hog Division

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 16—Live stock continued to work lower at the Union Stock Yards here, the recent heat wave and liberal receipts being the principal depressing factors this week.

Both cattle and lambs broke sharply after early support was withdrawn, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The downturn was 25-40 cents on yearlings and light steers, medium weight and heavy bullocks selling off fully 50 cents, and 75 cents on kinds scaling above 1450 pounds.

Other killing classes of cattle closed unevenly 25-50 cents lower, in-between-grade heavy heifers and beef cows showing the maximum decline, partly a seasonal feature, caused by comparatively larger percentage of grassy stock in run.

Long yearlings topped at $7.60 for the week, but on the break nothing passed $7, very little selling above $6.50. Prime 1470 pound bullocks selling at $6.50, afforded an example of the apathetic attitude of the killers toward weight. Yearling heifers topped at $6, bulk selling at $5.65 downward.

Considering that a slightly better feeling developed late, hogs touched bottom for the time being, most butchers regaining earlier losses. Pigs, light lights and packing sows finished 10 to 25 cents lower, comprising a sizable proportion of daily receipts. The hog market, although below last week, was considerably larger than the corresponding period a year ago. Local killers furnished the support. 190-300 pound weights selling freely at $4.50-$4.60 at the close, with a few heavier weights down to $4.40. The spread on lighter hogs was rather wide, most lights stopping at $4. The closing range on packing sows was $3.75-$4.25, excluding rough heavies.

The break on fat lambs and yearlings was mostly 50 cents, occasionally more, less desirable quality partly offsetting the decline on paper. All interests paid strict attention to weights and also sorts, immature lightweight lambs grading below choice being comparatively numerous.

Since mid-week, the bulk of desirable native lambs had to sell at $7.20-$7.50 on packer account, city butchers taking the cream of the crop $7.75-$8, the latter being comparable with $8.50-$8.75 recently paid.

This week's practical lamb top was $8.60, paid early, a short deck making $8.65. Choice yearlings brought $6-$6.50 early, none being available late.

Trust Funds Have Better Record In Deflationary Era

CHICAGO, June 16—Funds handled by trust institutions, invested on the recommendations of their statisticians under the guidance of their investment committees, have shown far less decline in value and a far smaler percentage of defaults than when handled by individuals, Joseph W. White, trust officer Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., declared before the meeting of the trust functions conference at the convention of the American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers Association here Thursday.

Mr. White spoke on "The Trust Department's Place in the New Era." He declared that today the tendency toward trusteeships seems more pronounced than ever before, outlining the various great divisions of the nation's economic life which are being placed under the direction and coördination of officials with the responsibilities of trustees "in a determined effort to bring back prosperity and happiness."

Record That Stands Out

"In all the chaos through which we have passed in the last few years, with the tumbling of institutions, unbelievable defaults, broken faiths and shattered confidences, I have not heard of one case where a trust institution proved faithless to its trust," Mr. White said. "This record stands out as a bright beacon through the dismal gloom of this dark era.

"It is traditional for trust institutions to follow methods of conservatism, endeavoring to protect the principal of trusts, but, at the same time, to obtain a fair return for the life tenant. They realize that in many instances the life tenant has no earning power but depends entirely on the income from the trust. So it was that trust institutions refused to be drawn into the vortex of speculation, but stod firm in their resolution to invest trust funds in sound securities, and thus they have been able to ride out the stormy period through which we have passed.

Facing New Era

"It is only logical that these institutions, with their elaborate statistical departments, checking continually the assets in their charge, would show better results.

"With this heritage we face the new era. What it holds none today can foretell. Many plans undreamed of in government a few years ago will be tried. Economic theories will be experimented with. We must go forward into that era and carry on. The possibility of inflation must be considered in shaping our investment policies.

"The effects of the many changes to be made in the railroads, utilities, and in practically all industries, must be studied and weighed by us. If ever there was a need for our service, our counsel, it is today. We must give our best efforts to these problems, and search for new fields to further our service to the public."

Austrian Loan Will Soon Be Forthcoming

London, June 16

THE Austrian loan, which has hung fire for months, may soon be issued in the European markets.

The loan will be between 250,000,000 and 280,000,000 schillings, of which 100,000,000 schillings will take the form of funding the existing Bank of England credit.

France will subscribe 100,000,000 schillings in cash, and Italy, Belgium, Holland and probably Czechoslovakia will make up the balance.

Estimated Value Of United States Railway Property

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The nation's railroads were estimated today to be worth at going prices approximately $21,241,711,081.

This figure was computed from figures issued by the valuation bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission on which the commission is expected to base its decision in the rate study it now has under way.

The commission is considering the question of whether freight rates shall be reduced throughout the country.

On their books as of Dec. 31, 1932, the railroads carried a total valuation of $26,091,310,739. This figure is slightly less than the original cost of building the roads, including purchase of land and working capital as estimated by the commission. This figure was $26,232,019,220.

The value of the carriers was computed on the following basis: Spot prices (current prices of materials) gave a figure of $16,858,547,204 for cost of reproduction less depreciation. To this figure was added $3,032,799,826 cost of land, $338,854,000 for working capital, and 5 per cent as a going value, bringing the total to $21,241,711,081.

Actual cost of reproducing the railroads new was estimated at $23,742,958,869 at current prices.

Based on average prices over the period from 1929 to Dec. 31, 1932, the cost except land would be $23,853,546,235.

Using the same method of computation as that from which the $21,241,711,081 figure was derived, it was estimated that eastern railroads are worth approximately $9,789,907,500; southern railroads $3,673,841,891 and western railroads $8,555,556,593.

Reading Company's Income

Reading Company reports for the four months ended April 30 net of $368,441 after charges or 65 cents a share (par $50) on 559,824 shares of 4 per cent noncumulative first preferred, compared with $548,125 a year before, equal after dividend requirements on 4 per cent first preferred to 21 cents a share (par $50) on 839,412 shares of 4 per cent noncumulative second preferred. April net was $79,624 after charges, compared with $327,381 a year before.

British Asked To Eschew Foreign Long-Term Loans

Chancellor Says Nation's Position Too Weak for Such Investment

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 16—A request to British financiers to refrain from placing large sums in long-term foreign investments was made today by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In a letter to the stock exchange, which is to be followed by a similar notice to British banks, Mr. Chamberlain declares the "intrinsic weakness" of the British financial position to be unchanged. He reiterates the request of May 17 that English financiers refrain from finding a market here for large blocks of foreign securities.

"There has been a large inflow into London during this year of short-term money from abroad," said Mr. Chamberlain. "It may have obscured but it certainly has not removed the intrinsic weaknesses of our position and this country is not, in my judgment, at present in a position to invest large sums at long term in foreign countries."

The Chancellor closes another gap in capital movements abroad by specifically indicating that brokers should not undertake the marketing of foreign bonds in this country direct to buyers without actually making intermediate purchases or by other technical means of avoiding governmental wishes.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Sales Off 15 Per Cent in May

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company estimates sales for the four weeks ended May 27, 1933, at $61,524 707, comparing with $72,447,440 for the like period of 1932, a decrease of $10,922,733, or 15 per cent.

Tonnage sales for the four weeks' period are estimated at 397,498, compared with 437,775 in the corresponding period of 1932, a decrease of 40,277, or 9.2 per cent.

Average weekly sales for the four weeks ended May 27, 1933, are estimated at $15,381,177, comparing with $18,111,860 in the 1932 period, a decrease of $2,730,683. Average weekly tonnage sales were 99,375, compared with 109,44 in the similar period of the previous year, a decrease of 10,069 tons.

Estimated sales for the 13 weeks ended May 27, 1933, with consideration of change in number of stores during the year, totaled $197,561,675, as compared with $233,739,385 for the like period of the preceding year a decrease of $36,177,710, or 15.4 per cent. Estimated tonnage sales were 1,298,350, compared with 1,380,751, a decrease of 82,401 or 5.9 per cent.

Debenhams Securities Omits

LONDON, June 16—Debenhams Securities, Ltd., omitted the preference dividend.

Notice to Holders of

Blocked Milreis or Dollars
IN BRAZIL

An agreement has been entered into between representatives of the Banco do Brasil, Federal Governmnet of the United States of Brazil and exporters to and investors in Brazil, whereby the holders of blocked milreis or dollars up to 665,000 milreis or $50,000 can receive for them within ninety days of the date of the agreement dollar bills of exchange from the Banco do Brasil provided the blocked currency is entered for deposit in the Banco do Brasil *on or before June 30th, 1933.*

The holders of larger amounts can receive for them notes or bills of exchange payable monthly in dollars over a six year period, beginning July 1st, 1933, including interest at 4%.

For details write or telegraph to the Council on Inter-American Relations, India House, 1 Hanover Square, New York City.

June 13, 1933

PALMER E. PIERCE,
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey
EUGENE P. THOMAS,
National Foreign Trade Council
JAMES S. CARSON,
American & Foreign Power Co.
The Committee

GARDNER L. HARDING
Secretary

Which Shall it Be?

Whatever kind of vacation you favor this year, you'll find interesting information in the advertisements that appear in The Christian Science Monitor.

They tell you of camps, inns and up-to-date resort hotels in the popular playgrounds of the country. They tell you of attractive trips offered by steamship lines, railroad companies and tourist agencies.

Learn for yourself how these advertisers contribute to vacation enjoyment. Write to the hotel and travel advertisers in this and other issues of the Monitor.

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Strawberries for All

Sunshine Strawberries

To
1 heaping pint berries allow
1 level pint sugar.

Hull and wash berries. Place in a colander to drain. After they have drained all they will in the colander, pile in small piles on table to drain off what water may still remain. They must be drained free of water or they will ferment. After they are dry, place berries and sugar in mixing bowl and stir carefully to avoid crushing. Place in refrigerator, stir often, and allow to remain there for 8 or 10 hours, or until all sugar has melted. Fill sterilized jars and seal.

Strawberry Preserves—1

Allow
1 pint sugar to
1½ pints berries (do not crush berries).
Add enough
Water to sugar to dissolve. Cook to a very heavy sirup. Have berries drained free of water. Add to sirup. Boil 7 minutes after they begin to boil. Pour in crock to cool. Next morning fill sterilized jars and seal.

Strawberry Preserves—2

To
1 heaping pint berries allow
½ pint sugar.

Crush berries and mix with sugar. Cook 20 minutes after they begin to cook. Watch closely to prevent sticking. Seal hot.

Strawberry and Pineapple Jam

You will need
2 cups crushed strawberries
2 cups crushed pineapple
7 cups sugar
½ cup bottle pectin

Crush completely or grind fully the ripe berries. Each berry must be reduced to a pulp. Cut fine or grind a fully ripe pineapple, or use a No. 2 can of crushed pineapple. Measure sugar and prepared fruit into a large kettle, mix well and bring to a full rolling boil. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard one minute. Remove from fire and stir in pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. This amount makes about 10 eight-ounce glasses.

Strawberry Whip

1 cup evaporated milk
1 pint sound strawberries
2 tablespoons lemon juice.
½ cup confectioners sugar

Chill milk thoroughly (50 degrees Fahrenheit or lower). Hull and wash berries. Press through a coarse sieve or ricer. There should be at least one cup crushed berries. Whip milk stiff. Add lemon juice and continue whipping until very stiff. Fold in the sugar and berry pulp. Pile lightly in serving dishes and chill before serving. Serves 6.

Strawberry Icebox Pudding

Hull and wash
1 pint strawberries. Reserve 6 or 8 for garnishing. Crush the remainder and add
1 cup powdered sugar. Let stand 10 minutes to draw out juice. Beat stiff
1 cup heavy cream, and add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Crumble
18 social tea biscuits very fine. Mix with berries and fold into whipped cream mixture. Turn into pudding dish and let stand 4 to 6 hours in refrigerator. Turn out, garnish with remaining berries and serve plain or with added whipped cream. Serves six.

Strawberry Parfait

Boil together until it spins a thread,
¼ cup sugar
2 tablespoons corn sirup (clear) and
¼ cup cold water. Remove from fire and pour over
2 egg whites that have been well beaten and seasoned with
⅛ teaspoon salt. Continue to beat while adding and until cold. Fold in
½ cup whipping cream well whipped and
¾ cups crushed strawberries. Freeze in tray of automatic refrigerator three hours. Makes four generous servings.

The Recipes
on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Today's *New* RECIPE

JELLIED FRUIT SALAD
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water
1 cup boiling water or fruit juice
⅓ cup sugar
¼ cup mild vinegar or lemon juice
¼ teaspoonful salt
1½ cups fruit

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes and dissolve in boiling water (or fruit juice). Add sugar, salt and vinegar or lemon juice. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, add fruit cut in small pieces. Use any fresh or canned fruit at hand: canned pineapple or cherries, bananas, oranges, peaches, melon, apple, grapefruit or berries. Turn into small molds that have been rinsed in cold water and chill. When firm, unmold and serve on lettuce with salad dressing. Fresh pineapple fruit or juice must first be scalded or jelly will not harden.

One of the many famous Knox recipes you can make right after breakfast and keep in the ice-box till dinner. It's a wise way to plan summer meals. One package of Knox Gelatine makes 4 different desserts, salads, meat or fish dishes, etc., 6 servings each. Write for other recipes to

Knox Gelatine
800 Knox Avenue
Johnstown, N. Y.

A Bag for Wet Bathing Suits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CARRYING wet bathing garments from the beach to one's home or hotel is somewhat difficult unless one has a waterproof bag for them. Several inexpensive ones are on the market, but a smart and individual looking one can be made by any woman or girl with ingenuity.

Rubber-lined oilcloth would be the ideal material to use, and an envelope shape about the right form. It should be large enough to carry not only the suit, but shoes and cap and whatever is essential to a good dip in ocean or lake.

Let us say then that a 24-inch square of oilcloth, with a 24-inch square of rubber cloth inside, might be purchased and folded as indicated by the dotted lines in the illustration. This will so fold over the corners that moisture will not ooze out at those points. Now, in order to make it easy to carry, let us put oilcloth handles at the two upper corners. These are merely 3-inch strips of oil cloth, 24 inches long, turned over at the edges and stitched down the middle, before they are sewed firmly to the corners.

To Keep the Shape

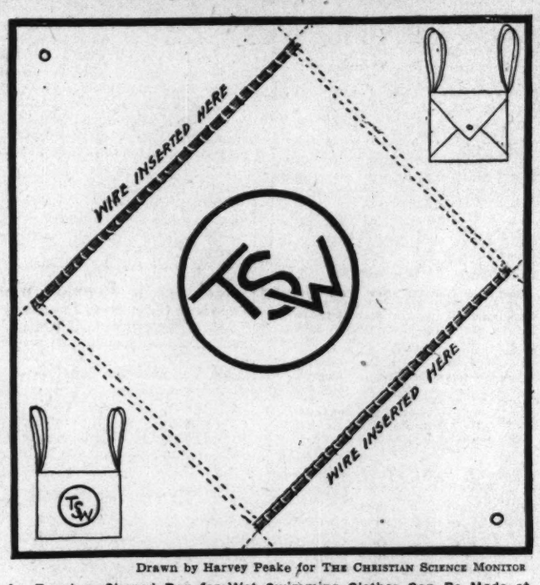
In order that the container will not buckle up and sag when carried by these handles, we had better stitch a stout piece of wire into that part of the bag that runs from one handle to the other, and a duplicate wire along the companion space at the bottom. These wires should be cut to just the right length. This stitching holds the rubber lining in place at top and bottom, and a row of stitching should also be made up and down at the fold upon either side. A fold of bias tape should be stitched around the entire container. This holds the outside and the inside together when it is in place. A snap fastening upon the upper flap and the middle of the back fasten it together when filled.

Now let us consider it from the standpoint of beauty. Naturally it should be bright and gay, as all such holiday appurtenances always are. What would you think of one made of red oilcloth with black tape binding and a black monogram upon the plain side? Or you might rather have one to match your outfit, whatever that might be.

The Monogram

In making the monogram you may prefer to design your own. If this seems difficult, then cut out some paper letters of the size you need and arrange them as seems best. Then trace them upon the container, in the center or at the corner, and paint them in with oil paint thinned with a good drier. If the container is red let the letters be black. Run lines around any letters that cross in order to separate them, as shown in the illustration, and make a circle, square or triangle around the whole thing.

You will thank yourself many times for having taken the time to make a container of this kind. By sewing a rubber pocket inside you can carry a book, handkerchief or anything else that you want to keep dry, at the same time you are carrying wet garments from your swim.



Drawn by Harvey Peake for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Envelope-Shaped Bag for Wet Swimming Clothes Can Be Made at Home and Decorated With One's Own Monogram.

monious whole with a look of having been thought out in advance.

Of course, it may sound rather difficult to provide a hat for every dress, or for every group of dresses that go together, but actually it is quite possible.

The hats described in this article may be made very easily and each one may cost only from 15 cents to 50 cents. These hats have other virtues besides smart appearance and low cost. They are easy to pack, folding up without any damage done. They are easy therefore to take on vacation or on a summer visit to friends.

The present season has a great popularity for hand crochet. And anyone who can do simple crochet can make many smart hats. So similar to the good looking rough straw hats one buys in the shops are these handmade hats that only by feeling the texture of the material can an observer tell the difference. The hat illustrated shows how good looking they are. It is crocheted of crepe paper. One fold will provide more than enough material for one hat.

By varying the brim details, three distinctly different styles of hats may be made for the cost of one. The one shown is a universally becoming style, and one now in high favor. Equally smart is a tricorn shape, and the third is a sort of fez.

To Make

Loop Hat Shown: Cut the fold of paper across the grain of the crepe, in strips ½ inch wide. Stretch and twist the strips loosely. To join ends of strips, lay two flat ends together, lapping them two inches. Twist, then stretch gently. The crochet work holds the joinings securely together. Use a No. 2 steel crochet hook.

First make the foundation crown. To do this—chain 3 stitches. Form a loop by crocheting in 1st stitch. 1st row: 7 single crochets in loop. 2nd row: 2 single crochets in each stitch of previous row (A professional ribbed effect will be secured if the hook is placed through back half of stitches.) 3rd row: 2 s. c. in 1st stitch, 1 in next, and so on until row is complete. Add stitches in each row only when required to keep the top flat. When the top measures 6½ to 7 inches across (depending on head size) stop adding stitches and crochet 1 stitch in each stitch. This will turn the crown. Continue until the crown is about 3 inches deep.

Second, make a separate band of crocheting. Chain 38 inches, make loop by crocheting in 1st stitch. Crochet round band 1¾ inches wide. Cut the band, if necessary, in order to have a strip about 36 inches long. Sew the cut ends so they will not ravel.

Fit the crown to the head at the most becoming angle. Pin the band to the right-front edge of the crown, from the position at top of right ear and on to center of forehead. Arrange the band on the left side in a becoming line, and pin; sew in place. Turn back the ends into loops over back of the crown as illustrated. Sew down the lower ends of the loops. Finish in the back with a bow of ribbon.

For Tricorn or Fez Style

Brim for Tricorn: Chain 29 stitches; form loop by crocheting into 1st stitch. Crochet circular band 2½ inches wide. Sew to plain crown, shaping into three-cornered effect.

Brim for Fez: Crochet a chain 2 inches longer than head size. Form loop by crocheting into 1st stitch. Crochet 1 stitch in every stitch for 5 rows. On 6th row add 1 stitch every 15 stitches. 7th row: 1 s. c. in every stitch. 8th row: Increase 1 s. c. in every 15 stitches. Continue plain till band is 3 inches wide. Crochet band to edge of crown. Trim on side with grosgrain ribbon or tassel.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This and Other Styles Can Be Crocheted of Colors to Match Your Summer Frocks.

A Hat Easily Crocheted

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO part of a costume is more important than the hat. Not only does this article of clothing form the frame for the face, but it serves to set off the costume. A note of color in a pretty dress may pass unnoticed if the hat has no color relation to it. But if the hat matches this bit of color the costume becomes a har-

Signs of Many Things

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There was a sign upon the fence
The sign was "Paint,"
And everybody that went by
Sinner and saint
Put out a finger, touched the fence
And, as they wiped their finger tips,
"It is," they said.

SO GOES a jingle that has repeated itself to me several times lately. Everyone in our neighborhood seems to be observing a clean-up and paint-up week. Nearly every householder has made a sign and put it up somewhere on his premises, and the sign is PAINT. I have watched with a good deal of amusement people who pass those signs. Almost without exception they "put out a finger" and touch whatever the sign is on. It is, I suppose, the same urge that causes us all to wish to be sure that the obvious is the actual.

A few weeks ago I observed some signs that I always have to test, although they have never failed to be true. As I stepped onto the back porch on a chilly but sunny morning I heard clear and sweet the first spring call of a bluebird. There he was on the same clothes post from which he has greeted me every year. As I welcomed him I caught an indescribable odor of violets—little white ones—away off somewhere. I noticed that the lilac bushes were suddenly covered with soft green twigs, and the tulips had grown a full inch over night.

I ought to have been satisfied with those signs; they were surely obvious enough, but I wanted to test them, and so I followed a trail which I knew would, if the signs were true, lead me straight to spring.

I walked through a field soft with melting frost, past snow banks still hiding in fence corners, and along the stony banks of a turbulent stream, until I reached a southern slope which was white with bloodroot blossoms. I put out a finger and touched spring.

On my way home I passed a new house, in the yard of which I saw a young man and woman planting sweetpea seeds. I thought I saw the sign "Anticipation," and so I stopped to speak to the gardeners. I learned that they had just moved into the house, and were using the time and money which might have gone into a wedding trip in starting a garden and planting some trees around the place which they looked forward to calling "home" for a long time. "It is," I said.

A little farther along I found two children standing on the sidewalk. They explained that they were waiting for "Daddy." They wanted to greet him as soon as he came in sight because they both had some especially good school work on the papers that they were holding tightly in their hands. The teacher had given them each a gold star and Daddy would be so glad to know about it. The sign "Realization" was written clearly on their faces, and on the face of the man who soon took their hands and told them how proud he was that they had done so well in school.

As I turned into my street a gentleman whom everyone loves, and who has just celebrated his ninetieth birth anniversary, was going up the walk that led to his home. His face was alight with a radiant smile in answer to the one that he had caught on the face of his wife who was waiting on the porch for him. I heard her say, "Spring is surely here, my dear."

The sign required no testing. It was "Fruition."

The Guest Cottage Dividend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DID you ever hear the expression "passing a dividend"? Within the last two years it has taken on a new meaning to me. I remember as a child Father used to ask us at the dinner table if we wished a "dividend" and a plate was passed for a little additional meat or vegetable or pudding, but the passing of a dividend that we hear so much about now is a different kind of dividend. So many of this latter variety have passed us by that one day not long ago we came to the conclusion that something must be done. We cast about as to what it should be. Oscar suggested various things but they did not seem feasible to me. We knew that all we needed was an idea and we felt confident that we could carry out the idea once it had come to us.

Well, it came.

I said to Oscar: "I wonder why we don't fix up our guest cottage and rent it to some nice family."

Have you ever noticed that when a new idea is expressed there is always someone to tell you that it is no good? Oscar did just that. It was surprising the number of reasons he found for not wanting anybody but guests to occupy a guest cottage. I might interpolate here that due to the flightiness of those above-mentioned dividends, the little cottage of two rooms and bath had been barren of guests for many months and was doing nobody any good. And the garden once tended by a gentleman of knowledge had fared badly at Oscar's unaccustomed and clumsy diggings.

That night as I lay in bed I planned a rearrangement of furniture and the installation of a tiny kitchen in one corner and lo! we were ready. Oscar, too, began to get used to the thought and even Happy, the Boston bull, who is the real owner of the place, smelt some excitement.

Weeks went by and the little cottage remained untenanted. Oscar let fall that he had expected as much and Happy's crooked tail lay flat to his stubby body.

Ready and Waiting

But the cottage was ready and waiting. I knew it was ready and waiting. It was there to fill some one's need and the garden had all kinds of nooks and corners that would afford hours of comfort and beauty to anyone with the time to enjoy. Such a haven could not go long unwanted, it literally called out to serve. Then one day a passer-by heard the call.

Very formal agreements were entered into by Oscar and the passer-by with Happy sniffing his approval up the latter's trouser leg. So much garden was carefully allotted, a certain section of the orchard was thrown in for growing vegetables and the old bedstead, the abandoned pool table and a few odds and ends of trunks were shifted to our side of the garage and the passer-by and his wife moved in.

They brought with them a spade, a hoe and a large box of seeds and the passer-by's wife a talent for making pie! I have noticed Oscar slowing down his steps as he turns the corner of the little house which serves as a kitchen and today, rather shamefacedly he confessed to so doing because he "liked to sniff the odors issuing from the little window!"

From "Inspiration Point"

As I sit in my special seat on the sun porch—a seat I like to think of as "inspiration point" I now look out onto well-cultivated patches where beans are creeping up tall poles, long rows of peas are in blossom and further afield, dotting now the entire orchard, are neat little squares where onions, carrots, beets, radishes and other produce of the land are appearing where once was only the hard, dry soil. The berry patch is carefully weeded and a border of small lettuce plants three deep, now mark its limits.

The hoe and the spade have found their way into the flower beds by the front porch and the vines which Oscar has long planned to trim and tie up are in their places. Yes, and even a pie has found its way from the corner kitchen to the dinner table—a pie for which Oscar passes his plate for a juicy and succulent dividend!

M. D. M.

Matelasse terry cloth for beach robes, capes, and bags is extremely good for summer beach wear. The coats are mannish in cut, capes are full, and varied in length. Bananamea[illegible] is the color most in demand, owing to its blending qualities and its becomingness to a tanned complexion.

Kitchen Bulletin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A bulletin board for the home is a great convenience, especially where there are children in the family, or when outside help is employed. The kitchen or breakfast nook is the handiest place for it. A variety of materials could be used for its construction. A piece of burlap a yard square might be tacked over an unused portion of the kitchen wall, or a piece of wall board or heavy cardboard would serve the purpose. The best material, however, is a thick piece of pressed wood or composition board, which may be secured from any lumberyard for about 7 cents a square foot. Four feet square is a convenient size, and it may be framed and hung from the picture molding or nailed or screwed into place. On this board may be tacked or pinned, samples of the children's work which they bring from school, notes, notices, or items which one wishes the entire family to read, directions for the laundress, the scrubwoman, or the maid; lists of advertisers which one wishes to patronize and countless other things. Oftentimes it will be found helpful to place there a charming bit of poetry, a quotation worth learning, or several lines of a well loved hymn.

12 WOMEN LEADERS *of the Past 100 Years*

Brief biographies and portraits reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor of women leaders chosen by American women in Ladies' Home Journal poll. Includes biographical sketch of MARY BAKER EDDY by Annie M. Knott. Also prize-winning essays on "The Essential Qualities of Women Leadership" from April Ladies' Home Journal. 56 pages, 35 cents. 3 for $1. Outside U. S. 20% extra. At book dealers or send direct to

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE
Dept. 11 at 222 West Adams St., CHICAGO

Wayward Tresses

When Alice in Wonderland bound her hair back from her forehead she used a round comb to do so. Today we have taken the teeth out of head-bands and made them like wreaths and chaplets. There are tortoise-shell bands for motoring and other breezy activities; and metals, both chased and jeweled, and also flowery circlets, for evening. All named for Alice.

"I fed him a Budget Breakfast — *and he loved it!*"

BUDGET-BREAKFAST
Strawberries, Grape-Nuts, Toasted Whole Wheat Bread, Butter, Marmalade, Postum with Milk.

"BUDGET or no budget, my husband's going to walk out of this house every morning with a good, nourishing breakfast.

"So imagine how tickled I was to learn I could give him a 'Budget-Breakfast' that wasn't a bit skimpy on real nourishment. And he loved it, too!"

• • •

Grape-Nuts makes the "Budget-Breakfast" a fully nourishing one.

For Grape-Nuts gives you concentrated nourishment. Served with milk and sugar, Grape-Nuts actually provides more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. And the ample serving of Grape-Nuts is just two rounded tablespoons.

There's a real breakfast bargain for you! Delicious, too.

Your grocer has Grape-Nuts. Order Grape-Nuts today. A General Foods product.

Grape-Nuts

FOR BREAKFAST TOMORROW

Take it easy! . . . or treat it rough!

Mix Rumford your own way.

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER

Even slamming oven doors will not spoil Rumford's perfect two-to-one leavening action—two-thirds in the mixing, one-third in the oven heat. Try this recipe for

RUMFORD FIVE-MINUTE PASTRY

2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
⅔ cup shortening
1 egg yolk
Ice water

Sift together together the flour, salt and baking powder; then cream the shortening in a bowl as for cake. As soon as it is light and creamy, add the sifted flour, mixing it in with a knife, not touching with the hands. Beat the yolk of egg, and add a little ice water to it — enough to moisten the pastry—probably 2 tablespoons. Use no more than is needed to make a firm dough. Roll at once on a floured board. Bake in hot oven (475°F.) about 12 minutes.

Ask your grocer, or write direct, for "New Use" Cook Book.

THE RUMFORD CO.
Rumford, R. I.

NUACE MOUNTING CORNERS

Here's the latest . . . the Transparent NuAce Mounting Corner. You can see right through it! Neatest way of mounting stamps, postcards, snapshots, etc. Stamps or prints held firmly in place, yet instantly removed for inspection without harm. 80 corners to the package. Other NuAce styles, "Regular" and "Junior," in 6 colors, 100 to the package; Gold or Silver, 80 to the package.

NuAce Corners, any style, 10c a package at dealers or 5 and 10c stores; or send 10c for package and samples.

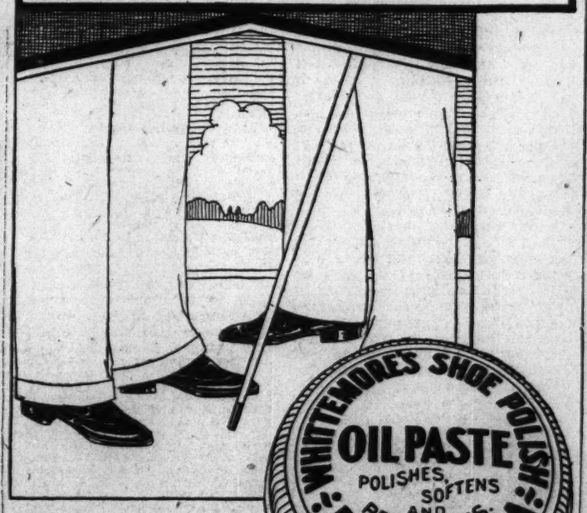
ACE ART COMPANY
25 GOULD STREET READING, MASS.

This little tab helps you find the right sheet

ON THE bottom hem of each new Pequot sheet you'll find the Quick-Pick tab. It sticks out of the pile on your linen shelf and shows you the width of each sheet. It's an exclusive Pequot feature. Be sure to see it!

PEQUOT SHEETS PILLOW CASES

Whittemore's
OIL PASTE SHOE POLISH



It gives a better shine

There's "something special" about a Whittemore's Oil Paste shine that is entirely in harmony with the appearance of the well-dressed man. It affords proof of the extra quality of the polish.
Large—easy opening tin—10 cents.

WHITTEMORE BROS. CORP.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Here's *why* Monitor readers drink this delicious food drink

EVERY DAY

MONITOR readers have shown clearly their approval of Cocomalt—the delicious chocolate flavor food-drink. Hundreds of regular readers of this paper have written in to say how much they—and their whole families—enjoy Cocomalt. For example, Mrs. Muriel Irish of Lexington, Mass., writes in part:

"The members of our family have the misfortune of disliking milk as a beverage. Upon seeing the Cocomalt advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor we decided to try it. Every one of us are now consuming more milk and are getting extra nourishment which is much needed for those underweight."

You, too, will find Cocomalt an ideal food-drink for the whole family—acceptable to your highest standards. For Cocomalt is rich and wholesome, a scientific concentrate of food elements valuable to every child's development. Made as directed, it almost doubles the food-energy value of a glass of milk.

Special Trial Offer

Cocomalt comes in powder form, easy to mix with milk hot or cold. It is sold at all grocery stores in ½-lb., 1-lb. and 5-lb. family size. For special trial can, mail coupon and 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) to R. B. Davis Co., Hoboken, N. J.

R. B. DAVIS CO.,
Dept. Aq-6, Hoboken, N. J.

Send me a trial can of Cocomalt. I am enclosing 10c to cover cost of packing and mailing.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

New History In College Rowing May Be Written

Six in Harvard Boat Have Held Positions Three Successive Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 16—The seventy-first Harvard-Yale regatta is in full swing here. It is now only a matter of a few hours before the two varsity shells leave their respective boathouses. Some 3500 observation-train occupants will then give vent to a verbal chorus of excitement. Here and there sectional cheering will break out, and from that point to the order by Julian Curtiss to "row" the tension tightens.

Up to a late hour this afternoon the Crimson varsity oarsmen showed no sign of strain. That is well for them because they are now in a position to establish new history in college rowing. Six men in that varsity shell, including the coxswain, bow man and stern four, have already rowed together three years. Tonight will complete their fourth. Together they have defeated Yale crews in every race from their freshman year through the past two varsity years. Triumph tonight will leave an indelible mark that may never be erased.

In the 70 races between the two universities Yale is leading with 37 victories to 33 for Harvard. The Yale margin of superiority materialized after Ed Leader came in 1922. He turned out Yale's undefeated crews of 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926. In 1924 his crew won the Olympic championship. In these dual regattas with Harvard his varsity eight has won eight times out of 11. Leader was born in Portland, Ore., graduated from University of Washington in Seattle and then coached the Washington crews until he went to Yale.

Although it is much too early to predict as brilliant a coaching record for Charley Whiteside at Harvard, he is off to a flying start in contesting against the Eli. He is a product of Syracuse rowing where he stroked the winning Syracuse freshman crew at Poughkeepsie in 1915 and the winning varsity crew at Poughkeepsie in 1916. He assisted in coaching crew there in 1928, and came to Harvard in December of 1929. Not counting that half season, he is even with Leader crews, each winning twice.

According to the various reported time trials during training here one might suppose a new downstream record is due. That supposition, however, would have to be made without reckoning varied conditions. It is practically certain that both tide and wind must be helpful, and that prospect is most uncertain. Starting times are arranged to benefit from the tide conditions, but calculations do not always work out. Should such weather and water elements occur, these crews seemingly are good enough to pull the four miles in new time.

The record for the downstream course was established back in 1916 by a Harvard crew. The upstream record is of later date, 1926, and is held by Yale. In the event that a new record should be recorded it might be well to recall the record-breaking crew captained by David P. Morgan '16. The average weight of the boat was 174⅛ pounds, exactly the same as the defeated Yale boat. The time then made was 20m. 2s. and the seating was as follows: Bow—Henry B. Cabot '17, 2—Captain Morgan, 3—James Talcott '16, 4—James C. White '17, 5—Amory Coolidge '17, 6—Moseley Taylor '18, 7—Harold W. Quimby '18, stroke—Charles C. Lund '16, coxswain—Henry L. F. Kreger '16.

Yale scored the first official victory in the regatta, last night when the Eli combination eight, stroked by Richard E. Danielson Jr. '35, defeated the Harvard combination of substitutes by three lengths in their two-mile engagement. The Crimson surprised by leading in the first half-mile; but at the mile and from then on, the Eli commanded the situation. Yale's time was 10m. 20s. and Harvard's 10m. 32s. The seatings:

Yale: Bow—George B. Walton '36; 2—Richard O. Ferris '36; 3—Alexander Bryan '35; 4—Howard Bissell Jr. '35; 5—Bowen C. Tufts '35; 6—Edward D. Wilson '35; 7—E. W. Stetson Jr. '34; stroke—R. E. Danielson Jr. '35; coxswain—W. Perry Curtiss Jr. '35.

Harvard: Bow—Roger W. Drury '36; 2—William W. Gallagher Jr. '36; 3—Leonard P. Eliel '36; 4—Henry Saltonstall '35; 5—Philip V. Bray '35; 6—Wilton S. Burton '36; 7—Richard Stackpole '34; stroke—Franklin A. Reece Jr. '35; coxswain—Wallace E. Howell '36.

Although uncertain until the last minute, the two camps arranged and staged a "gentlemen's" race, supposedly for visiting grads, over a half-mile distance and although the margin of victory varies slightly, the Yale "gentlemen" admitted defeat to Harvard. The seatings:

Harvard: Bow, Dr. Edward Harding '11; 2, R. Henry Miller '30; 3, Oliver Ames 2d '27; 4, B. J. Harrison '99; 5, Geoffrey Platt '27; 6, Forrester A. Clark '29; 7, W. T. Emmet '29; stroke, John Watts '28; coxswain, Wallace E. Howell '36.

Yale: Bow, J. S. Turner '30; 2, James R. Hunt Jr. '31; 3, George H. Babcock 2d '33; 4, Charles H. Tenney '33; 5, James Knott '32; 6, William W. Garnsey '30; 7, Augustus S. Blagden Jr. '30; stroke, K. A. Ives '24; coxswain, Donald Grant, University of Washington '24.

The annual waiters' race was postponed. Apart from enjoying the visiting and these early races, the other oarsmen loafed around quarters excepting for short paddles early in the day.

Mrs. Moody, Miss Ryan Advance

BECKENHAM, Eng., June 16 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. yesterday paired with Elizabeth M. Ryan to enter the semi-final round of the Kent doubles championships. The American team, favorite to win the title, defeated the all-English combination of Mrs. R. H. Harvey and Mrs. Holcroft Watson, 6—3, 6—3.

CAMERAS and Developing

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Everything for Sport and Recreation

Out to Make It Three Straight Over Yale on the Thames River

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THE HARVARD VARSITY EIGHT-OARED CREW OF 1933

Left to Right—Coxswain, Henry H. Bissell '33; Stroke, Gerard J. Cassedy '33; No. 7, Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33; No. 6, W. Benjamin Bacon '33; No. 5, Capt. Malcolm Bancroft '33; No. 4, Roger H. Hallowell '33; No. 3, Bradford Simmons '34; No. 2, Edward Yeomans Jr. '33; Bow, W. H. Holcombe '33.

Braves Finally Stop Giants By A 7-to-4 Margin

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	19	.620
St. Louis	32	21	.604
Pittsburgh	29	24	.547
Chicago	30	27	.526
Cincinnati	27	27	.500
Brooklyn	22	28	.440
Boston	23	31	.426
Philadelphia	19	36	.345

Results June 15

Boston 7, New York 4.
Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 3.
Only games scheduled.

A six-run uprising in the fourth inning yesterday gave the Boston Braves a 7-to-4 victory over the National League baseball leaders, the New York Giants. Ed Fallenstein and Tom Zachary divided the pitching honors for the Tribe, the former working five innings and getting credit for the triumph. The Braves bunched six of their nine hits in that big fourth, driving Fred Fitzsimmons, New York's starting pitcher, out of the box. The Giants pounded out 16 safeties, but had 14 men left on the bases. Bill Urbanski made two hits for the winners.

Bud Tinning shut out the Pittsburgh Pirates with four hits yesterday to give the Chicago Cubs a 5-to-0 triumph. Tinning walked seven men, but managed to pitch himself out of trouble. The Cubs connected with eight hits, including home runs by Babe Herman and Frank Demaree. Earl Grace made two of Pittsburgh's safeties, both doubles. The game was finished under protest when Bill Jurges of the Cubs touched out Smith, Pirate pitcher, on the hidden ball trick. Manager George Gibson made the protest.

Driving 21 hits to all corners of Baker Field, the Brooklyn Dodgers defeated Philadelphia yesterday, 9 to 3. The Phillies used four pitchers, all of whom looked the same to the Dodgers, who wasted most of the hitting. Danny Taylor and Jordan each made four hits, while Johnny Frederick had three. Two doubles by Thurston, Brooklyn pitcher, and another by Jordan were the only extra-base hits of the contest. Thurston went the route for the Dodgers. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	x	8	11	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	9	1

Batteries—Johnson, Welland and Ferrell, Geoch; Allen, Van Atta and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Allen. Umpires—Summers and Pinneen. Time—2h. 36m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	36	18	.667
Indianapolis	31	23	.574
Minneapolis	32	27	.542
St. Paul	30	32	.484
Toledo	29	31	.475
Milwaukee	27	30	.474
Louisville	25	34	.424
Kansas City	22	40	.355

Results June 15

Columbus 3, Kansas City 1.
Minneapolis 9, Louisville 5.
St. Paul at Indianapolis (postponed).

College Baseball Results

Harvard 6, Dartmouth 5.
Williams 6, Amherst 0.

Harvard University Crew Statistics—1933

Varsity Eight

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Height Ft.	In.	Weight
Bow	W. H. Holcombe '33	Cambridge, Mass.	21	6	1	174
2	Edward Yeomans Jr. '33	Westport Point, N. Y.	22	6	2	173
3	Bradford Simmons '34	Baltimore, Md.	21	6	2	186
4	Roger H. Hallowell '33	Readville, Mass.	22	6	3	184
5	Capt. Malcolm Bancroft '33	Boston	21	6	5	198
6	W. Benjamin Bacon '33	Boston	21	6	3	187
7	Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33	Milton, Mass.	22	6	2	185
Stroke	Gerard J. Cassedy '33	Cambridge	21	6	1	180
Cox	Henry H. Bissell '33	Cambridge	22	5	5	120
	Averages, excluding coxswain		21⅞	6	2⅜	183⅜

Junior Varsity Eight

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Height Ft.	In.	Weight
Bow	Samuel H. Wolcott Jr. '33	Milton	22	6	2	173
2	Taggart Whipple '34	Cohasset, Mass.	20	6	3	172
3	Capt. Albert L. Nickerson '33	Dedham, Mass.	22	6	3	178
4	John W. Peirce '33	Topsfield, Mass.	21	6	2	184
5	Gridley Barrows '34	Sharon, Mass.	21	6	3	190
6	Alastair D. Robertson '33	Hewlett, L. I.	22	6	3	172
7	Francis J. Swayze '33	Hamburg, N. J.	22	6	5	186
Stroke	Samuel S. Drury Jr. '35	Concord, N. H.	21	6	3	183
Cox	Edward S. Litchfield '34	Katonah, N. Y.	21	5	3	118
	Averages, excluding coxswain		21⅝	6	2¾	179⅛

Freshman Eight

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Height Ft.	In.	Weight
Bow	Louis C. Farley Jr.	Orange, N. J.	20	5	11	170
2	Robert S. Wolcott	Milton	19	6	1	175
3	Capt. Raymond S. Clark	New York, N. Y.	19	6	3	178
4	Reginald D. Kernan	Utica, N. Y.	18	6	6	175
5	William W. Frost	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	19	6	1	191
6	Arthur Beane	Cambridge	19	6	3	175
7	Henry F. Atherton Jr.	Syosset, N. Y.	19	6	4	195
Stroke	William D. Locke	Concord, N. H.	19	6		175
Cox	Henry K. McVickar	Tuxedo Park, N. Y.	19	5	8	125
	Averages, excluding coxswain		19	6	2	179½

Dartmouth Sailors Win Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Title

Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association Team Standing

College	Points
Dartmouth	74⅓
Williams	55
Harvard	54
Princeton	49
Yale	44

Standing of the Skippers

Skipper and College	Points
N. J. Gaynor Jr. '36, Williams	50
J. MacD. O'Dell '35, Dartmouth	44⅓
Philip Farnham '33, Dartmouth	36
W. B. Cudahy '34, Harvard	34
P. H. B. Cumming '33, Princeton	25
W. L. Crow '33, Princeton	24
P. L. Young 3d '33, Harvard	20
L. H. Reybine '34, Yale	19
J. McC. Mertz '33, Yale	25
H. L. Dorrance Jr. '34, Williams	5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, L. I., June 16—Dartmouth College is the 1933 champion of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association and the holder, for one year at least, of the William B. McMillan Trophy. The Green captured its first title in this organization yesterday when John MacD. O'Dell '35, piloted his yacht to first place in the morning race and second place in the afternoon, while Philip Farnham '33, skippered the other Dartmouth yacht to seventh place in the first race and eighth in the afternoon. This gave the Green 26¼ points to add to the 48 scored the previous day for a total of 74⅓, 19¼ points more than were scored by Williams, which finished second. Harvard, the defending champion, finished third with 54 points.

Individual honors went to Norman J. Gaynor Jr. '36 of Williams and his crew of Montgomery S. Blake '35 and Robert M. Potter '35. They won four of the five races held and finished second in the other for a total of 50 points; but they received little support from the other Williams crew which finished last in every race and scored only 5 points.

The morning race yesterday was over a 6¼-mile course and was sailed under a brisk northeasterly breeze. The finish saw a great battle between Carolina, sailed by O'Dell of Dartmouth, and Margot, sailed by Gaynor of Williams, with the former first by only six seconds. William B. Cudahy '34 of Harvard, last year's individual winner and yesterday elected president of the Intercollegiate Y. R. A., was third, 21 seconds behind the winner.

The afternoon race was sailed under a light breeze, over a 7¾-mile course. Cudahy of Harvard assumed the lead over the first leg; but from that point the race became another battle between O'Dell and Gaynor, with the latter reversing the result of the morning race. His margin was 14 seconds, with Cudahy again third 4m. 23s., behind the winner. The summary:

First Race

Start 11:15. Course, 6½ Miles.

College and skipper	Finish
Dartmouth, J. MacD. O'Dell	1 09 04
Williams, N. J. Gaynor Jr.	1 09 10
Harvard, W. B. Cudahy	1 09 25
Yale, J. McC. Mertz	1 10 59
Princeton, P. B. H. Cumming	1 11 53
Yale, L. H. Reybine	1 12 13
Dartmouth, Philip Farnum	1 12 42
Princeton, W. L. Crow	1 14 58
Harvard, P. L. Young	1 16 33
Williams, H. L. Dorrance Jr.	1 19 03

Second Race

Start, 1:50. Course, 7¾ Miles

Williams—N. J. Gaynor Jr.	5' 42 47
Dartmouth, J. MacD. O'Dell	5 43 01
Harvard, W. B. Cudahy	5 47 10
Princeton, W. L. Crow	5 48 55
Yale, J. McC. Mertz	5 48 56
Harvard, P. L. Young	5 49 05
Princeton, P. B. H. Cumming	5 51 35
Dartmouth, Philip Farnum	5 52 00
Yale, L. H. Reybine	6 08 58
Williams, H. L. Dorrance Jr.	6 09 39

Braves Trade and Release

The Boston Braves announced today the outright release of Harry Seibold, right-handed pitcher, to the Albany club of the International League. Seibold was let go to make room for Ray Starr, a young right-hander, who came to the Tribe yesterday in an outright purchase from the New York Giants. The Braves also added considerable batting punch to their lineup yesterday by securing Arthur Whitney, third baseman, and Hal Lee, outfielder, from the Philadelphia Phillies. In exchange the Boston club gave up Fritz Knothe, third baseman and Wes Schulmerich, outfielder.

Red Sox Climb Out Of Cellar, Beating Yanks

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	33	20	.623
Washington	32	22	.593
Chicago	29	25	.537
Philadelphia	26	23	.531
Cleveland	29	26	.527
Detroit	26	28	.481
Boston	19	34	.358
St. Louis	20	36	.357

Results June 15

Boston 8, New York 5.
Cleveland at Detroit, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Those startling Boston Red Sox handed the world champion New York Yankees another defeat yesterday in the American League, 8 to 5. It was the fourth straight baseball victory for the Red Sox over the champs, lifting them out of last place in the junior circuit standing. The New York pitching at the present time is very poor. Not one pitcher that Manage. McCarthy has used has shown much in the way of effectiveness. In yesterday's contest, the Red Sox collected 11 hits, including home runs by Manager Marty McManus and Roy Johnson. A five-run rally in the seventh inning decided the game, both homers coming at that time. The score by innings:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	x	8	11	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	9	1

Batteries—Johnson, Welland and Ferrell, Geoch; Allen, Van Atta and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Allen. Umpires—Summers and Pinneen. Time—2h. 36m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	36	18	.667
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Minneapolis	32	27	.542
St. Paul	30	32	.484
Toledo	29	31	.475
Milwaukee	27	30	.474
Louisville	25	34	.424
Kansas City	22	40	.355

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Minneapolis 9, Louisville 5.
St. Paul at Indianapolis (postponed).

College Baseball Results

Harvard 6, Dartmouth 5.
Williams 6, Amherst 0.

Haviland Golf Cup Won By Holy Cross Player

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 16 (AP)—Yale took the team honors from Harvard, Holy Cross, Williams and Dartmouth yesterday in the Paul Haviland golf tournament, held annually on the Yale Golf Course in memory of the captain of the Yale 1927 golf team.

William Donnelly, Holy Cross player of Boston, was the individual cup winner, defeating Frank Noyes of Yale and Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 3 up in a four-hole playoff, after they were deadlocked at 156 for 36 holes.

The team competition narrowed down to a duel between Yale and Holy Cross, the only two teams for which four members turned in cards. These two teams monopolized the first eight places, with Yale taking four of the first five places.

Yale's four-man total for 36 holes was 632. Holy Cross piled up a total of 645.

There were 43 entrants. Only cards for the first eight were announced. They were: Noyes, Yale, 156; Donnelly, Holy Cross, 156; Barnes, Yale, 158; Warner, Yale, 158; Resnick, Yale, 160; Doyle, Holy Cross, 163; Hardigan, Holy Cross, 163; Ready, Holy Cross, 163.

George Headley Scores 69 of West Indians' 106

DERBY, Eng., June 16 (Canadian Press)—George Headley scored 69, not out, to help bring West Indies's score to 106 for two wickets at the close of play yesterday in the cricket match with Derby. First innings scores were 281 for West Indies and 319 for Derby. The score:

Derby, First Innings

Storer, c and b Martindale	0
Lee, c Barrow; b Achong	78
Townsend, c and b Valentine	4
Smith, c Grant; b Achong	67
Worthington, c and b Da Costa	22
Alderman, lbw Valentine	12
Pope, c and b Valentine	28
Skinner, lbw Valentine	23
Elliott, c Valentine; b Achong	43
Mitchel, st Barrow; b Headley	28
Armstrong, not out	1
Extras	13
Total	319

Bowling Analysis

	R	W		R	W
Martindale	66	1	Da Costa	23	1
Valentine	83	4	Sealey	6	0
Headley	21	1	Achong	108	3

British West Indies, Second Innings

Roach, c Elliott; b Armstrong	0
Barrow, c and b Mitchell	18
Headley, not out	69
Grant, not out	16
Extras	3
Total for two wickets	106

Surprises in Met. Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLUSHING, L. I., June 16—A number of surprises marked the first two rounds of match play in the Metropolitan Golf Association amateur championship at the Pomonok Country Club, yesterday. In the first round two of the leading golfers at Yale were eliminated—John E. Parker Jr. '33, captain of the Yale team and runner-up in this tournament last year, lost to Harold H. Stevens 3 and 2 at Fox Hills Golf Club in the first round, 3 and 2, while Sidney W. Noyes Jr. '33 lost to W. N. Fulkerson Jr., Cherry Valley Club, 2 and 1. George J. Voigt of the Winged Foot Golf Club and one of the co-medalists, was eliminated by Stewart in the second round, 1 up, while A. W. Biggs of the Huntington Bay Club defeated Edward H. Driggs Jr., Cherry Valley Club and other co-medalist, 2 up.

Columbus Trades Three

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 16 (AP)—President George M. Trautman of the Columbus Red Birds today announced he had traded Charles Arthur Shires, first baseman, and three other players to the Rochester club of the International League. With Shires, Trautman said, will go Second Baseman Charley Wilson and Pitchers Jim Lindsey and Fred "Sheriff" Blake. In exchange Columbus gets Mickey Heath, first baseman, formerly with the Cincinnati Reds; Shortstop Benny Borgman, known also as a professional basketball player, and Pitchers Jim Winford and Ed Heusser, who have been with the local club before.

Lucille Robinson Advances

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 16 (AP)—Lucille Robinson, playing for the trans-Mississippi golf championship in her home city, defeated Mrs. Charles Newbold of Wichita, Kan., in a quarterfinal match yesterday, 2 and 1. The tournament medalist came from behind to win and became a favorite to take the title.

New York Women Golfers Win From Boston by 8 to 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST NEWTON, Mass., June 16—The second day's play in the thirtieth renewal of the Griscom Cup intercity competition for women golfers was in doubt until the last of the 15 matches was completed on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club here yesterday. New York's leading players won five of the first six matches before Boston began to score heavily. At the end of 14 matches, however, the score was tied at 7-all, and victory for either team depended on the outcome of Mrs. Joseph J. Lawlor's (New York) match with Boston's representative, Mrs. J. B. Patterson. Mrs. Lawlor's 4-and-2 win gave the New York team an 8-to-7 victory, but the Metropolitan group, defeated on the opening day by Philadelphia, 10 to 5, is out of the running and the issue will be decided between Philadelphia and Boston in the final of the round robin series, which started in 1902.

Yesterday's individual feature was Maureen Orcutt's round of 75, which breaks the record 37—41—78 set in the 1923 eastern championship at the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, by the then Glenna Collett, now Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. Miss Orcutt yesterday went out in 36 and home in 39.

The only Boston woman to win in the first six matches of the lineup was Dorothy Richards, who scored a 7-and-6 victory over Mrs. Edward Stevens.

The point totals in the round-robin series are: New York, 13 (out of the running); Philadelphia 10, and Boston 7. The summary:

Charlotte Glutting, New York, defeated Mary Parkinson, Boston, 4 and 2.

Maureen Orcutt, New York, defeated Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr., Boston, 4 and 2.

Jane Brooks, New York, defeated Dorothy Hunter, 2 and 1.

Dorothy Richards, Boston, defeated Mrs. Edward Stevens, New York, 7 and 6.

Rosalie Knapp, New York, defeated Ruth Batchelder, Boston, 6 and 6.

Betty Pietsch, New York, defeated Mrs. William M. Ferris Jr., Boston, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr., Boston, defeated Mrs. Henry March, New York, 4 and 2.

Rosamond Vahey, Boston, defeated Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, New York, 2 and 1.

Deborah Verry, Boston, defeated Helen Silleack, New York, 2 and 1.

Mrs. W. G. Dow, Boston, defeated Mrs. Arthur Millea, New York, 3 and 2.

Kathryn A. Bragaw, New York, defeated Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., Boston, 8 and 7.

Mrs. P. van Vlaanderen, New York, defeated Grace English, Boston, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Willard Howard, Boston, defeated Mrs. F. P. Lindh, New York, 4 and 3.

Jane Brooks, Boston, defeated Mrs. R. P. Limberg, New York, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Joseph J. Lawlor, New York, defeated Mrs. J. B. Patterson, Boston, 4 and 3.

Harvard Takes Third In League Standing

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	9	2	.818
Yale	6	3	.667
Harvard	5	4	.556
Dartmouth	5	5	.500
Cornell	5	5	.500
Pennsylvania	5	7	.417
Princeton	1	10	.091

Harvard took third place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing yesterday by defeating Dartmouth, 6 to 5. Paul deB. de Give '34 pitched and batted Harvard to its victory. He held the Green to seven hits and had only one bad inning, the seventh, when two hits, a hit batter, a base on balls and misplays paved the way to four Green runs. He singled and stole second in the ninth inning to start the two-run rally to win the game, with the Crimson a run behind at the time. In all he made three hits for the day. Way Thompson '33, veteran Dartmouth pitcher, gave way to Capt. Thomas Maskilieson in the sixth inning. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	—	6	12	3
Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—	5	7	3

Batteries—de Give and Nevin; Thompson, Maskilieson and Clark. Losing pitcher—Maskilieson. Umpires—Gardella and Kelleher. Time—1h. 58m.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	44	29	.586
Sacramento	37	30	.552
Portland	38	32	.543
Los Angeles	38	32	.543
Missions	38	35	.521
Oakland	32	37	.464
Seattle	36	36	.419
San Francisco	36	45	.366

Results June 15

Sacramento 3, Missions 2.
Los Angeles 12, Portland 2.
Seattle 8, San Francisco 5.
Hollywood 3, Oakland 2.

Gordon Slade Recalled

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16 (AP)—Gordon Slade, one of four players barred from the Columbus club by the American Association on grounds of violation of the league salary scale, has been recalled to the St. Louis Cardinals. Sam Breadon, president of the St. Louis club, which owns the Columbus team, made this known last night in announcing he would do all possible to replace the four players—Art Shires, first baseman; Charley Wilson, second baseman; Jim Lindsay, pitcher, and Slade, a shortstop.

Rome Defeats Bavaria

ROME, June 16 (AP)—Rome, with three new Argentina players in the lineup, yesterday defeated Bavaria, champions in Germany, in an international soccer match, 4 goals to 3. Rome scored all its goals in the first half and then withstood a heavy barrage from the Germans in the last half to hold the lead safe.

Georgia Inquiry To Scan Charges On Utility Service

High Rates by State Board to Get Public Hearing Sought by Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—An investigation of the five commissioners of the Georgia public service commission for "gross negligence, incompetence and inefficiency" has been announced by Gov. Eugene Talmadge at a public hearing June 26.

In its petition, the Georgia Federation of Labor pointed out that whereas electric current can be manufactured and delivered to domestic consumers at two cents a kilowatt hour, and that the cost of generating electric current is less than one-fifth of one cent a kilowatt hour, the charge to Georgia domestic consumers is 20 cents a kilowatt hour for the first unit consumed.

The petition charges that the public service commission "did permit, aid and abet the Georgia Power Company in obtaining and maintaining a monopoly in the state of Georgia by allowing the purchase of electrical generating and distributing plants throughout the state at exorbitant figures, allowing them to be adandoned and dismantled, but at the same time added to the capital structure of such company for rate-making purposes."

"The petitioners are informed," the petition read, "and therefore charge that in one instance a plant in the state which had originally cost $65,000 was purchased by the Georgia Power Company for $145,000, dismantled and sold for junk for $500 and was added to the capital structure for rate-making purposes at the full purchase price. Petitioners charge this to be an unlawful and fradulent act justifying and demanding the removal of the public service commissioners."

The petitioners claim that the Georgia Power Company has bought many potential water power sites which will not be developed at any time in the near future, and "that the public service commissioners who knowingly permit this condition to exist are a detriment to this state and should be removed.

The Federation of Labor pointed out that Jacksonville, Fla., maintains a cheaper electrical rate and still makes a "sufficient profit to pay more than 60 per cent of the entire cost of government in that city. The Jacksonville rate is 50 cents for the first seven kilowatt hours, it is claimed, while that in Georgia is $1 for the first five kilowatt hours.

The Georgia Public Service Commission state they welcome the opportunity to vindicate themselves and state at the proper time it would be ready to "substantiate its position."

Acapulco to Provide Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Acapulco now can provide plenty of water to drink. The city fathers of the ancient Pacific coast port have completed installation of a water filtration plant, so that visiting vessels now can stock up on drinking water. Heretofore many boats passed up the port because of the lack of water.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	38	23	.623
Newark	36	26	.581
Toronto	36	26	.581
Baltimore	34	31	.523
Buffalo	28	33	.459
Montreal	27	36	.429
Jersey City	25	35	.417
Albany	24	38	.387

Results June 15

Rochester 5, Jersey City 3.
Buffalo 13, Baltimore 6.
Toronto 4, Newark 2.
Albany 8, Montreal 5.
Montreal 5, Albany 2.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	39	25	.609
New Orleans	38	25	.603
Birmingham	39	27	.591
Nashville	36	30	.545
Chattanooga	30	32	.484
Atlanta	31	34	.477
Knoxville	23	40	.365
Little Rock	20	43	.317

Results June 15

Atlanta 6, Memphis 4.
Birmingham 6, Chatanooga 5.
New Orleans 10, Nashville 9.

Owen Elected by Amherst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., June 16—William F. Owen Jr. '34 of Schenectady, N. Y., was yesterday elected captain of the Amherst College lawn tennis team for next year.

New Bond Offerings

New bond offerings formally offered in the New York market this week totaled $14,675,000, compared with $6,735,000 last week and $25,380,983 a year ago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—2nd floor, 2-family house, 5 rooms, bath, sun porch, fireplace; garage; near station R. M. G. 149 Storer Ave. Tel. N. R. 1873 evenings.

THE FENMORE invites those who desire a higher type apartment in the Fenway location, 1 to 4 rooms. Office, 84 Charlesgate East, cor. Boylston St., Boston.

WARE HALL

383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.

APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE

Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square; two minutes to surface cars Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Six rooms on first floor; excellent location; reasonable rent. Tel. Mid. 4115.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—4 to 8 rooms, good location, all modern. $23.00 to $70.00. Tel. Mid. 2356.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—3-room apartment, piano, refrigeration. Beacon St. car line, 12 minutes from subway, near Reservoir; for summer or monthly. F-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MEDFORD, MASS.—20 minutes North Shore beaches; 5 rooms, sun porch, grand piano, garage, $35, monthly advance. Protestant. Mystic 0156-J or Box R-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—883 Madison Avenue—Sublet 2-room apartment, beautifully furnished, twin beds, unusually cool; MR. BOARD. Tel. Regent 4-6172.

Local Classified Advertising

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CLUYVALA FARM—Accommodation for 10 boys interested in the varied activities of farm life as members of the family and under personal instruction of owner, A. W. BLANCHARD, Millerton, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. KEITH C. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

BOOKS

FOR SALE—Private library, 800 volumes; standard works, American history, art, fiction; no dealers. 53 Farragut Rd., Swampscott, Mass.

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ADIRONDACK MTS.—New, modern, attractive, furnished cottages; boating, swimming, fishing, etc. Address GEORGE TERRY, Cranberry Lake, N. Y.

CAPE COD COTTAGES

Located in West Yarmouth, Mass.—6 rooms, bath, screened-in piazza, furnished with all improvements. Apply to owner, E. F. OLEASON, 53 Lewis Bay Road, Hyannis, Mass. Tel. 220.

CRESCENT LAKE, N. H.—Clean, furnished cottages, week, month or season; good fishing, boating and bathing. Further information write T. E. BARNES, Crescent Lake, via Unity, N. H.

Long Lake, Maine

I will let my own comfortably furnished and equipped 8-room cottage with bath for July and August for $200. Address E. F. OLEASON, 53 Lewis Bay Rd., Hyannis, Mass. Tel. 220.

MAINE, Biddeford Pool—Two cottages, one Cape Cod type, each accommodates 10; bath, electric lights, 2-car garage; excellent bathing, boating; half price for season, $300 or monthly. Apply caretaker, or M. I. HOUGHTON, West Acton, Mass.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BEAUTIFULLY located in 9 acres of pines; home for children needing special care and supervision; workers in charge trained and experienced, loving and

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING MAN—Outdoor, newspaper, radio background, sales management or radio program direction; ten years theatrical experience, musical and dramatic. Box W-10, 1728 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

ENGINEERING SALES WORK—Licensed Professional Electrical and Mechanical Engineer; ten years as Sales Manager and executive; practically entire career, 35 years, with one engineering manufacturer; both domestic and foreign experience, travelled extensively here and abroad; present salary secondary to prospects upon business revival; willing locate anywhere; preference Pacific Coast. Reply PAYNE, Wilcox Place, East Orange, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod

Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 week up. Brewster, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

WE desire to rent our summer home on CAPE COD for the season to responsible parties; 7 rooms and bath, maid's room, garage; good location. Write Box P-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ARLINGTON

HOOVER Suction Sweeper
TWO MODELS
$59.50 $79.50
Authorized Dealer
GAHM & ERICKSON CO.
Incorporated
478 MASS. AVE.
Tels. Arl. 4323-4324

Complete Flower Service
from a Blossom to a Landscape
EVERGREENS—PERENNIALS
ANNUALS and ROCK PLANTS
Visit Our Display
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS
901 MASS. AVENUE Arl. 3090, 3091

BELMONT

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Birdseye Lobster
10 ounce 49c
PAYSON PARK MARKET, Inc.
MEATS, GROCERIES, VEGETABLES, FISH
495 COMMON STREET Tel. Bel. 4100

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HUSHED HEAT
belongs in your home too!
Oil-O-Matic heats more homes than any other oil burner in the world.
Sold in BOSTON
by the
G. L. CLIFT CO.
1024 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Just call Aspinwall 8500 for survey without obligation.

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of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Spector's
PERMANENT WAVING for DIFFICULT HAIR is our specialty.
Hundreds of Satisfied Customers
SPECTOR'S BEAUTY SALON
120 Boylston Street, Boston Tel. HAN. 9358

THE RED BARN
Grain Bin
(Old) Boylston Center, Mass.
Phone 89
SPECIAL DINNER
Bridge Luncheons Afternoon Teas

For the discriminating woman
Hairdressing and Permanent Waving in the most becoming mode.
PATCH'S BEAUTY SALON
Devonshire 8907 41 Winter St., Room 84

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Roofers and Metal Workers
Gutters, Cornice, Skylights, Ventilators, Conductors, Roofing Shields
Special Attention Will Be Given to All Repair Work.
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Genuine Eugene Waving
Artistic Haircutting
W. RITTER
Room 725 100 Boylston Street
Han. 0318

HAUER'S
FRENCH DRY-NAPHTHA and STEAM CLEANING
We call and deliver.
40 GAINSBOROUGH STREET
Corner Huntington Avenue
TELEPHONE KENMORE 2411

Hats Greatly Reduced
Remoulding at reasonable prices

MADAME BUETTEL ARNOULD
French Millinery
37 TEMPLE PLACE
Over Whitney's Store
Harriet H. Malcolmson Telephone
Catherine G. Briggs Kenmore 4042

Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving. Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

Marineilo Guild Beauty Shop
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVE
NO MACHINE
NO ELECTRICITY

FREIDA E. LOVEJOY
HAIRDRESSING
Telephone Liberty 9608
920 Little Building, Boston

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INSURANCE
of All Kinds
Information on Annuities will be gladly furnished.
Ken. 5400 Sharon 2287

BOSTON—Dorchester

Wedding Bouquets and Decorations
NEIL BROS. GREENHOUSES
1469 Dorchester Ave., Fields Corner
Tel. 7848

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Dorchester
(Continued)

J. GROSS
The Personal Service Tailor
A custom tailor only, a man who builds clothes, understands the proper manner of thoroughly cleansing, pressing and keeping in repair your garments.
Quality cleansing and pressing at 75c per garment.
Delivery service at no extra charge.
374 WASHINGTON ST. Col. 7810

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JESSIE ROSE
Ready to Wear Gowns Custom Dressmaking
520 CENTRE STREET
Opp. Lochstead Ave.
Tel. Jam. 3532-R

BOSTON—Roslindale

STORAGE
Packing and Crating
Furniture, Pianos, China and Antiques
PADDED VANS for Home, Office and Long Distance Moving
Est. 1905 Tels. Parkway 0180, 0181
361 BELGRADE AVENUE
ROSLINDALE, MASS.
The Best Service Costs You No More.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

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A. F. KENNEDY
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Electrical Contractor and Gas Fitter
Dealer in Electric and Gas Fixtures
Piping and Appliances
Tel. HIGhlands 3636

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
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1310 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. HIGhlands 7330

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In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S

Start the Season right
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FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are certect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
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TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

Have you tried our
Low Cost Service?
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
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Porter 4390-W 9-12 Daily

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

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JOHN H. DERBY JEWELER
2 STORES HARVARD SQ. CAMBRIDGE | EST 1907 DAVIS SQ. SOMERVILLE

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SNAROL
Nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
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Taken for Cash or Turned in on New Merchandise
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Convenient to all points of interest. Comfortable rooms. Unexcelled home table. Reasonable rates.
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NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM—SANDWICHES
TOILET ARTICLES
1607 MASS. AVE. Univ. 1297

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The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

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Safe Deposit Vaults
AT ALL OFFICES
Harvard Square
Central Square
Kendall Square

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HARVARD Trust Company

HAMSTEAD and **RADNOR HALLS**
983-986 Memorial Drive
Overlooking the Charles River and Harvard Stadium
in
CAMBRIDGE
4-5-6-Room Modern Apartments
Large rooms—fireplaces—Modern Gas Ranges—GE Refrigerators,
5 Minutes from Harvard Sq. Subway
Charles H. Tenney & Co.
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LIBerty 9280
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Fiske's Ice Cream, made with Real Cream only . . . Catering for weddings that makes the event distinctive . . . We have opened an exclusive Candy Store in the Hotel Statler, Boston . . . Delicious Lunches served at Fiske's Payson Park Store.

FISKE CANDY SHOPS
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Hotel Statler, Park Square, Boston

Fancy Fresh Native Chickens
Dressed Daily to Order 29c
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FREE DELIVERY—PORTER 2200

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WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

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Dedham Wood Products Co.
FRANK G. LEONARD
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Dedham Artificial Ice Co.
TEL. 1702-M DED.
New England Coke—Contract $9.95
All kinds hard coal and Cleercoal
Fuel oil and range oil, 50 gals. $3.75
We also sell Lincoln Oil Burners. Information on request.

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COAL—FUEL OILS—ICE
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Berringer's Garage
Dodge and Plymouth Service
Complete Wreck Work
Official Brake and Light Service
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Clover Hill Ice Cream
A large variety of flavors at our stands in
Lunenburg Centre, Route 2
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King's Corner, N. Leominster
Clover Hill Farms can supply you with Pasteurized Milk and Cream. Tel. 737

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We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
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A Complete Service
GENERAL TIRES
U. S. L. Batteries—Veedol Lubricating
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Permanent Special 2 for $7.00
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BAYLIN'S FUR SHOP
For Individuality
Every type dress to suit every personality
Prices from $2.95 to $16.50
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(Continued)

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Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
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SPECIAL
Men's Waltham Wrist Watches, $10
Ladies' Waltham Rectangular Wrist Watches $15
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Splendid Values
in Summer Footwear
Prices $2.95 to $6
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET, CORNER MILL

F. H. LANE COMPANY
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
You'll Find the New Spring
SUITS and TOP COATS
Remarkable Values. Don't Fail to See Them

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Shoes for Men and Women
WARREN E. HENDERSON
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The BOSTON STORE
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The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

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Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
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ROSE BUSHES, GARDEN SEEDS, FERTILIZERS
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Reduces Measurements by INCHES—Although it's a light weight elastic. Fastidia*, Gossard's new slenderizing elastic, makes it possible for the modern woman to feel and be completely fastidious at all times. It is pre-shrunk and can be laundered daily without harm—in fact Fastidia* will outwear several garments of ordinary elastic. The 14-inch hook around, stretched, is of Fastidia elastic and peach brocade.
Model 4502 **$7.50**
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*EXCLUSIVE WITH GOSSARD

OTHER GIRDLES $10.00
ONE-PIECE FOUNDATION GARMENTS .. $12.50
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The Nash Beauty Shoppe
PERMANENT WAVES
Realistic $8.50—Eugene $8.50
Nash Special $5.00
For Appointment Ph. 5641
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Best Quality Meats
Vegetables—Groceries
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Come in and See Our New
PERSONAL STATIONERY
With Address or Monogram, for $1.00

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Cresca Brisling Smoked Sardines .2 tins .25
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Hester Price Spiced Watermelon—greatly reduced in price ..... ½-pt. jars .25
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We recommend Pyrote as an insect spray for flowers, fruits, vegetables and plants.

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If you are interested in electrical refrigeration consult us.
Agents for WESTINGHOUSE, MAJESTIC and GRUNO electric refrigerators.
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Expert shoe repairing.
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Good Clothes for Every Man
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
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MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE
(Continued)

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Shoes and Hosiery
Young people will find here the best in Commencement Footwear.
THOMAS S. CHILDS, Inc.
SHOES—HOSIERY—HANDBAGS
275 HIGH STREET

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1933 Swim Togs
are the Smartest Ever
In our second floor shop you'll find everything you need—chairs—suits—slacks—robes—caps—bathing shoes—and other accessories for beach wear.
SECOND FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

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Real Estate and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS.

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Master Service Station
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Official Brake and Light Station No. 1118
Telephone Lexington 1438
Night Phone Lexington 1090
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Upholstering—Draperies
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Gifts for All Occasions
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Vacuum bottles, food jars, luggage carriers, suit cases, flash lamps, pocket knives, fish tackle, electric appliances.
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Time to Choose Your
Porch Furniture
Better choice now with full stock of Swayers, Folding Chairs, Rockers and Bar Harbor Chairs, etc.
A. E. O'HEIR & Co.
15 HURD STREET

Cherry & Webb Co.
GROUP OF TWO-PIECE COTTON DRESSES
Piqué, Linen, Seersucker
Regular $1.95 for $1.69
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104 MERRIMACK STREET
Unusual Assortment of Graduation and Wedding Gifts

LYNN

New WHITE Coats
Swagger Models, $7.95
Wool crepes, diagonal and herringbone weaves, all SILK LINED. Materials same as usually found in $15 Coats.
T. W. ROGERS CO
274-282 UNION STREET, LYNN

Swayers—Porch Screens
Piazza Rockers
If you contemplate either of these Summer comforts you'll find our showing very interesting both from the point of attractiveness and low price.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 Market St. Breakers 0781 Lynn

Sunday, June 18th, Is Father's Day
Give Dad something he can wear. Our Men's Store has just what he will like.
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN

For the RED ARROW FUEL delivery system FUEL
COAL—COKE—OIL
Sprague, Breed Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400

GRADUATION GIFTS
in Watches and Fine Jewelry
$1.00 to $100.00
ARTHUR STERN
Watchmaker and Jeweler
UNION, CORNER BUFFUM ST., LYNN

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For your next permanent try
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MILLINERY
Distinctive Styles for My Lady
DOROTHY BENHAM
147 Pleasant St., MALDEN Tel. 0631-W

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

Malden Agent for
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A Lovely Gift for Wedding or Graduation
George Downie, Jeweler
28 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN, MASS.

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$4.40 and $5
HIGGINS
102 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

KELVINATOR
$98 and up
MALDEN CENTER GARAGE
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HI HEAT *Imported Anthracite*
Is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
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GLENDALE COAL CO.
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Automobile Service and Repairs
All Makes of Cars
Thorough Lubrication
Gasoline—Oil—Tires
R. H. WHEELER, Inc.
61 SALEM STREET

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FOOD PRODUCTS
Winthrop Street Market
F. A. SYKES, Proprietor
Groceries and Provisions
Heavy Beef and Pork Goods a Specialty
63 WINTHROP ST., MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Telephone Mystic 4378

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WINTHROP SQUARE GREENHOUSES
THORWALD HANSEN
Flowers for All Occasions
Watch for Our Week-End Specials
272 HIGH STREET Mystic 3330

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HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Native Chickens 29c
Fresh Eastern Salmon
8 FOREST STREET, MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 3310

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The RAYE HAT SHOP
(E. Raye Abbott, Proprietor)
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COSTUME JEWELRY—HOSIERY

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SANBORN'S
Ce-Lect
ICE CREAM
Curb Service 215 Salem Street
"For Home Service" Call Mystic 1900

DRESSMAKING
Ladies' Tailoring
ELIZABETH MORRISON
69 College Avenue Mystic 5912-W

W. E. COFFIN, Inc.
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Your patronage is sincerely appreciated. We try to please you.
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods

MILTON

Coal, New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
GODFREY COAL CO.
64 Adams Street, Milton
Tel. BLUehills 0502

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PERMANENT WAVING
Our Pads are genuine.
NESTOIL FREDERICS
EUGENE FRIGIDINE
SHELTON CROQUIGNOLE
ZOTOS
Machineless Permanent Wave
Modern Barber and Beauty Shop
965 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE
Tel. Nee. 1720 Opp. Theatre

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Willey's Inc.
UNION STREET AT 250
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses
We invite you to visit our summer shop at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Gulf Hill Dairy
So. Dartmouth Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
Luncheon *Dinner*
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

THE WALK-OVER SHOP
238 UNION STREET
Walk-Overs at $4.95 in Cancellations, Samples, Rejects a specialty

CHARLES E. UNWIN
Jeweler and Watchmaker
Graduation and Wedding Gifts
586 PLEASANT ST. In the Cushing Store

Mrs. John T. Carrick
EXCLUSIVE GREETING CARDS
for all occasions
Wedding Anniversary, Graduating and Father's Day Cards. Also California Artificial Flowers now on full display.
238 MYRTLE STREET Tel. Cliff 924-31

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE
For Gasoline and Oil
A. R. True's Filling Station
At the Newburyport end of the turnpike

NEWTON—Auburndale

Recco's Market
2102 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Quality Meats, Fruits, Vegetables
Full Line of Fresh Fish
Rival Canned Goods

NEWTON CENTRE

NEWTON REAL ESTATE
We hope to be of service to all who are looking to this beautiful suburb of Boston for a home.
ALVORD BROS.
Opposite Newton Centre Depot
Cen. New. 3006

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

GOODYEAR TIRES
Radio Service
HIGHLAND AUTO SUPPLY
14 Lincoln Street Cen. New. 1714

NEWTONVILLE

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
13 MAIN STREET, WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS
Tel. Middlesex 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

JAMES L. HIGGINS
WINDOW SHADES
Made to Measure.
SCREENS WEATHER STRIPPING
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254 WALNUT ST. New. North 3545
PLUMBING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS

ALFRED E. FULLER
BE SURE TO INSURE IN SURE INSURANCE
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Paramount FRUIT CO.
319 WALNUT STREET
FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
GRAPE-NUTS

"A SHADE BETTER"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
manufacturers of
Awning and Canvas Goods
Wedding Canopies for Rental
861-865 Washington St. New No. 4853

WEST NEWTON

C. A. Stimets
1286 WASHINGTON ST. West New. 0340
FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES
FANCY MEATS
Mrs. Turner's Potato Chips

LINNELL'S FISH MARKET
Strictly Fresh Sea Food
2210
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PITTSFIELD

Ask for booklet describing Equitable
Life Income Plan
by means of insurance or annuities.
A comparatively small sum set aside each year for an Equitable Life Annuity will guarantee you a fixed monthly income for life, beginning at any age after 50. This may also be purchased by a lump sum payment.
ROBERT E. KIMBALL
28 NORTH STREET Dial 8311

IMPORTED
CHILDREN'S and MISSES' ANKLETTES
(Full-Fashioned)
25c Pair. Sizes 4½ to 10
The Kiddies Shoppe
PARK SQUARE 77 EAST ST.

MONARCH
Food Products
HERBERT'S MARKET
208 Elm Street Tel. 2-1587

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

Top o' the Morning Poultry Farm
Richmond, Massachusetts (Tel.: 7-1)
Carl Ohlson, *Manager*
BROILERS and FRYERS
Daily deliveries in Pittsfield, Massachusetts

HEINZ SOUPS
12 Kinds—Each a Creation
3 Small Cans 27c | 2 Large Cans 27c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
PITTSFIELD Branch at Dalton

Sunday Is Father's Day
Remember Dad With Ties—Belts—Hose—Shirts
C. H. CUTTING CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

FATHER'S DAY
June 18th
"Give Dad Something"
All Wool Sweaters, $1.95
Summer Ties, 50c
Swim Suits, $1.95
Men's Shirts $1.00
Amoskeag Pajamas $1.00
Holeproof Hose, 35c—3 prs. $1.00
The WALLACE CO.
Mail and Phone Orders Filled

THE ORCHARD TEA GARDEN — on the Melbourne Road
Luncheon 75c
Dinner $1.00
Afternoon Tea
Tel. 2-2525
DORA MALCOLM

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11 Departments:
Savings—Checking
Safe Deposit
Women's—Clubs
Complete Trust Service
Granite Trust Co.
Founded 1836
Quincy—Wollaston—No. Quincy

GET THE HABIT
Shop at Talbot's
Sunday, June 18, is Father's Day
GIVE DAD A GIFT
We Suggest Neckwear, Shirts, Hose, Pajamas, Belts, Suspenders, etc.
TALBOT-QUINCY CO.
1387 HANCOCK STREET
Open Saturday Evening Till 10

REMICK'S
Hot Weather Is Here
STOCK UP NOW
IN QUALITY CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES!

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Jewelry, Silver, Glass
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'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

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Blue Coal—New England Coke
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GROCERIES *and* PROVISIONS
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Prompt Delivery Service

CUDDLE APPEAL FINISH FOR BLANKETS
No Shrinkage Guaranteed
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
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Restaurant and Food Shop
Reservations Made for Special Parties
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Have Us Clean and Reblock Your Hat
Edmonston's
CHESTNUT & MAPLE QUINCY, MASS.

William D. Michael, O. D.
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1516 HANCOCK STREET
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Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Authorized Sales and Service for TRICO WINDSHIELD WIPERS
BADGER BROS. GARAGE
Repairing on all makes of cars and trucks —Buick, Packard, Chevrolet, Ford
570 ADAMS STREET President 2704

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COAL
Finest Quality—Prompt Delivery
Wendell Bancroft & Co.
PHONE 0126 READING

TORRE'S
EGGNOG ICE CREAM
OUR OWN MAKE
READING SQUARE

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Hickey-Freeman Clothes, Stetson Hats
The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's Clothing and Accessories of Quality
Clark & Friend
255 ESSEX STREET SALEM

Naumkeag Trust Co.
GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

SOMERVILLE

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL N E COKE
Call SOM. 0319
38-40 Park Street

Full Line of Garden Supplies, Grass Seed, Fertilizers, Bone Meal, Lime Vigoro, Loma, Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Free Delivery. *Open Evenings.*
ROSE HARDWARE CO.
MAGOUN SQUARE Pros. 1095-1

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

Parke Snow Inc.
Somerville's Department Store
DAVIS SQ., SOMERVILLE

CHARLES H. COULTER
Operating
Cutter Sq. Service Station and Garage
Everything for the car at prices to fit your purse.
A Complete One-Stop Service
TEL. SOMERSET 0490

POWDER HOUSE MARKET
DINJIAN BROTHERS
Fancy Groceries and Heavy Steer Beef. Fresh Fish, Fruit and Vegetables.
Watch for our weekly specials.
484 BROADWAY Somerset 8475

ELM BEAUTY SHOP
Realistic Permanent Wave $5.00
236 Elm Street, Davis Sq. Som. 2046

CLEERCOAL
Has 20% to 30% More Heat—Less Than a Barrel of Ashes to a Ton. Range Size Suitable for kitchen range and heater. PER TON $12
FUEL OIL
SOMERVILLE FUEL CO., Inc.
36 CHESTNUT STREET Pros. 0351—0352

SPRINGFIELD

The Strand Universal
A TABLE TOP GAS RANGE of Greater Capacity, that meets the requirements of a Banquet, or Luncheon for two. It has met the approval of all who have seen its many features.
BURDEN-BRYANT CO.
9-11 HAMPDEN ST. Phone 3-5198

SHOES
For Vacation Time
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
1454 MAIN STREET

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
12 Pynchon St. Tel. 2-3107
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TAUNTON
Est. 1874 Tel. 528
H. L. Davis Company
WALL PAPER
Headquarters Since 1874
16-18 TRESCOTT STREET, TAUNTON

TAUNTON DAYS
Friday and Saturday, June 16-17
Extra values in every department
N. H. SKINNER CO.

GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES
The wonderful cereal Grape-Nuts in a new form. Delicious and nutritious.
COBB, BATES & YERXA CO.
The Complete Food Store
TAUNTON MASS.

WALTHAM
"A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes"
429 MOODY STREET
Geo. I. Kelly, Inc.
Henly Suits, $15 to $30
Henly Topcoats, $15 to $25
Stetson Hats, $5

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

C. G. HUNT CO.
685 MAIN STREET Waltham 2390
Useful Wedding Gifts
32-Piece Breakfast Set $3.25
Chromium Waffle Irons $4.98
6-Piece Jade Glass Kitchen Set $1.00
Wide Variety $1.00 up.

LILLIAN BALL
BEAUTY SHOP
"Complete Beauty Service"
Expert Permanent Waving
744 MAIN STREET Waltham 3175

WATERTOWN
STAR MARKET CO.
June Leadership Sale
Unusual Values
FREE DELIVERY IN NEWTON, BELMONT and WATERTOWN
Mid. 7100 24 MT. AUBURN STREET

WELLESLEY HILLS
Bendsley's
Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
Adjacent to Community Playhouse
Authorized Eugene Permanent Waving
Mr. R. PALMER, Permanent Waver
SWIRLS and CURLS BEAUTY SHOP
350 Washington Street Tel. 0172

WINCHESTER
PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
Paper Hanging, Ceiling Work
Estimates Gladly Given
C. V. WHITE Tel. Win. 1429-W

WINTHROP
Everybody's Cash Market
Tel. Ocean 1530
Fresh Dressed Fowl, 4 to 6 lb. av., 20c lb.
Fresh Green Peas, 3 lbs. 25c

Daily Features

Betty Bee

All in the Dark

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

YOU who live in bright, sunlit houses know how difficult it is to go about in darkness. You know every room—just where every piece of furniture is placed—yet you are liable to bump into something if you do not move with extreme caution after the lights are extinguished.

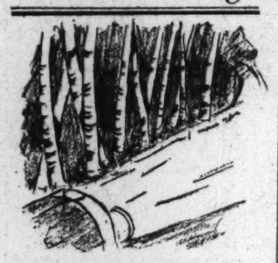
The bee hive is unlighted. In its dark recesses the thousands of little dwellers build their comb, store their honey, and do a complete job of house cleaning.

Each section of the comb is carefully sealed after it is filled with honey. This sealing begins at the bottom of the entrance and keeps the honey from flowing out.

Betty Bee did her share of home work. She helped build the honey comb as well as the worker comb and drone comb. These last named combs are really nests where the queen bee lays her eggs. The section of comb for the worker bee is smaller than that for the drone, as the latter grows to larger size and requires more room.

As Betty Bee tripped along, she came to a speck of dirt. Indignantly she grabbed it and rushed to the opening, dropping it to the ground. Betty Bee and her sisters were too good housekeepers to tolerate dirt in their house.

Worth Knowing



SILVER BIRCH TREES MARK CURVES ON ROADS IN OXFORD, ENG. THE WHITE BARK REFLECTS ONCOMING CAR HEADLIGHTS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Still Puzzled

A boy was passing along a street one day when a parrot, from its cage on a porch, screamed at him, "How do ye do?"

The boy stopped in astonishment. The bird called a second time, and then a third. Finally the boy took off his hat, bowed, and answered: "I am very well, thank you. Excuse me for not answering sooner. At first I thought you were only a bird."—*Pathfinder.*

Not Consistent

The conversation was on diet.

"Yes," said Jones, "I've eaten beef all my life."

"But do you think it really has done you any good?" she asked.

"I feel as strong as an ox," he replied.

"That's strange," she ventured. "I've been eating fish for about three months, and I can't swim a stroke."—*Somerset Standard.*

Good Use

A foreman had a great deal of work to get through and was, unfortunately, very short-handed. Seeing a tramp lying on the other side of the road, he crossed over and said: "Look here, do you want any work?"

"What sort of work?" asked the tramp.

"Well," said the foreman, "could you do anything with this shovel?"

"Rather!" said the tramp, brightening up, "I could fry a nice piece of bacon on it."—*Somerset Standard.*

Indisputable

A woman inquired of a Negro porter the time of the train to Chicago. She then went to the white man and asked him.

The porter went to the white man afterward, and said with a smile, "Perhaps she will believe it, now she has got it in black and white."—*Northern Mail.*

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP
(Continued)

Bathing Shoes—
Sneakers—
Tennis Shoes—
Golf Shoes—
PRICES REASONABLE
LANG the Shoeman

McLEAN'S FISH MARKET
ALL FISH IN SEASON
Shellfish a Specialty
Crabmeat
Quality and Service Guaranteed
Prompt Delivery
518 SHIRLEY STREET Phone Ocean 1610

WORCESTER
Sunnyside Greenhouses
Dial 24667
2 Boxford Street, Worcester
Cut Flowers, Potted Plants

THE RED BARN
Grain Bin
(Old) Boylston Center, Mass.
Phone 89
SPECIAL DINNER
Bridge Luncheons Afternoon Teas

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 12, 33, 37, 65, 117, 169, 190, 193, 273, 284, 317, 319, 330, 408, 400

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ST. OSWALD'S Church, Durham, a window is dedicated to John B. Dykes as its former Vicar; and the organ is a gift from an American who loved his music—another sign of how one strain of music makes the Christian world kin! E. V. Lucas, lately writing of Dykes in the London Times, says that he has not yet had the honor due for his remarkable offering to the church of 184 good hymn tunes. Many of these are known throughout the English-speaking world.

It was after hearing Jenny Lind sing in Elijah that Dykes determined thereafter to devote his musical talents to making music for the church. He stands first in what is sometimes called the "Hymns Ancient and Modern" school of music, referring to the new hymnal that gained such favor with church people of 1860. Its composers seemed very "modern" in their use of "dissonance," in contrast with the simplicity of most hymn-tunes then in use.

Nicæa, No. 117, set to Bonar's lofty "Holy, Holy, Holy," is often rated as Dykes' highest inspiration. It has the name of the city in Asia Minor where the council of 325 A. D. framed the Nicene creed. Mr. Lucas counts No. 169, "Lead kindly light—words and music (Lux Benigna, "kindly light")—the most beautiful hymn in the language. Almsgiving, another of Dykes' tunes is well suited to Mann's "Thy will be done," No. 190. Beatitudo, No. 284, was used with Whittier's "O Love, O Life" in the first hymnal prepared for Christian Scientists, by Jessie Day, 1889.

"The King of Love my Shepherd is," No. 330, has its famous Dykes melody, Dominus Regit me, a significant name, for the Latin verb implies that God's guidance is without deviation. The last words on the lips of the poet, Sir Henry Baker, were lines from this, his exquisite version of the twenty-third Psalm. He is also remembered for his devoted work as editor of "Hymns Ancient and Modern." A tune of his composing, named here Clearway, our No. 400, is set to Cowper's "Ye timid saints." (See Note 313.)

Gerontius, No. 408, has the name of Newman's mystical poem, from which comes another of his hymns, to which this music was set. Here it has vigorous, confident words by a Christian Scientist.

Horbury, No. 193, is named for the place where Dykes was staying when he composed the tune for "Nearer my God to Thee," by Sarah Flower Adams (1805-1848), words that have had unsurpassed favor both sides of the Atlantic. She was the daughter of Benjamin Flower, editor of the Cambridge (Eng.) Intelligencer. Melita, No. 112, with its rousing words, is the ancient name of the Island of Malta, where Paul was shipwrecked, Acts 27.

The name Rivaulx, No. 319, is that of an old Abbey in Yorkshire, of Norman times, founded in 1131 by Walter l'Espec. Dr. Holmes's words are used here, and the serene, clear St. Agnes, No. 37, is also given to an American hymn, Johnson's "City of God." St. Oswald, No. 33, named for Dykes's own church, has Montgomery's words. (See Note 83.) The lovely "Strength and Stay," No. 317, is given to a favorite hymn by Mrs. Stowe.

Wesley's words (see Note 105) are used for No. 273, St. Bees. They are arranged from a poem of 128 lines, covering Nos. 519 to 522 in "A Collection of Hymns for the use of the people called Methodists. By the Rev. John Wesley . . . London 1777." Here is illustrated the impersonality of much hymnody, for in these lines from a rather scattering whole, an unknown editor has made an excellent hymn. Alford, No. 65, gives stirring support to Miss Havergal's vivid words, "From glory unto glory." The tune was composed for "Ten thousand times ten thousand" by Dean Alford, for whom it is named.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Envelopes" or "envelops" (Mrs. S. G. E., who inquires the proper spelling and pronunciation of the little packets used in churches)—The preferred form is "envelopes," pronounced *en'-veh-lopes* (first *e* short, second clipped, *o* long). This preference operates to free the verb "envelop" (sounded *en-vel'-up*) from ambiguity.

"They left" or "they have left" (Mrs. S. G. E., who inquires if "have" is superfluous) — No, "they left" is past tense; "they have left" is present perfect tense. The first, alone, leaves the departure in the uncertain past, and is not well employed without some indication of when or how. The second brings the completion of the act up to the present moment.

In both tenses, however, clarity of style usually requires mention of the place left. For example: "They left yesterday," while it tells when, leaves the reader in doubt with regard to the point of departure. Better say: "They left Boston yesterday" or "They have left Boston."

"Part of the people is (or are) starving" (M. M.) — A collective noun in the singular number is grammatically singular, but when the persons or things denoted by it are thought of as individuals, the concept is plural, and a plural verb should be used. For example: "Part of the class is in this room" involves a collective subject that is definitely singular in concept. We think of a division of the class. But, "Part of the class are expressing varying opinions about vacation plans" has a collective subject that has a plural concept. We think of individuals with different views. But now to get down to the construction submitted:

Weighing the merits of "part of the people *is* starving" and "part of the people *are* starving," some grammarians will prefer one; some, the other. We doubt if any modern authority would insist that one is right and the other forever wrong. As for us, we prefer "part of the people *are*" in this instance. "Part," to be sure, is the subject, but the position of "people" (plural) influences the number of the verb. Euphony is to be considered. (Cf. "A group of Masons *are* here." "A number of teachers *have* come." etc.) Furthermore, starving is rather an individual affair.

Brevities

Detroit News: Natural science says there are nine kinds of water. On the other hand, a veteran investor in rails and utilities says he knows of 11 personally.

Indianapolis News: Hair colored to match a gown is recommended by an expert. If you have only one good dress matters are simplified greatly.

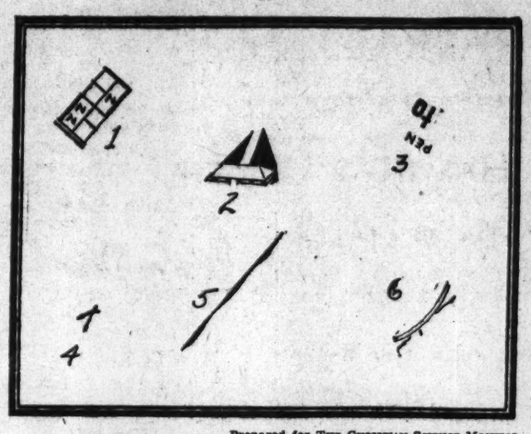
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NOT in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves, are triumph and defeat.
—LONGFELLOW.

Ad-O-Grams

31



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 31." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

Ad-O-Grams No. 23

Answers:

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2. Rumford Co.
3. Devonshire Hotel.
4. Kre-Mel.
5. Monterey (Asbury Park).
6. Farragut House and Lake Taileton Club.
7. Bal-Bil Devices Corp.

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O. B. Grinsted, Los Angeles.
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E. B. Worething, Oakfield, Wis.
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Miss M. Bideford, Bideford, Eng.
Mrs. Rose E. Sharland, Bristol, Eng.
John W. Vaughan, Wandsworth, Eng.
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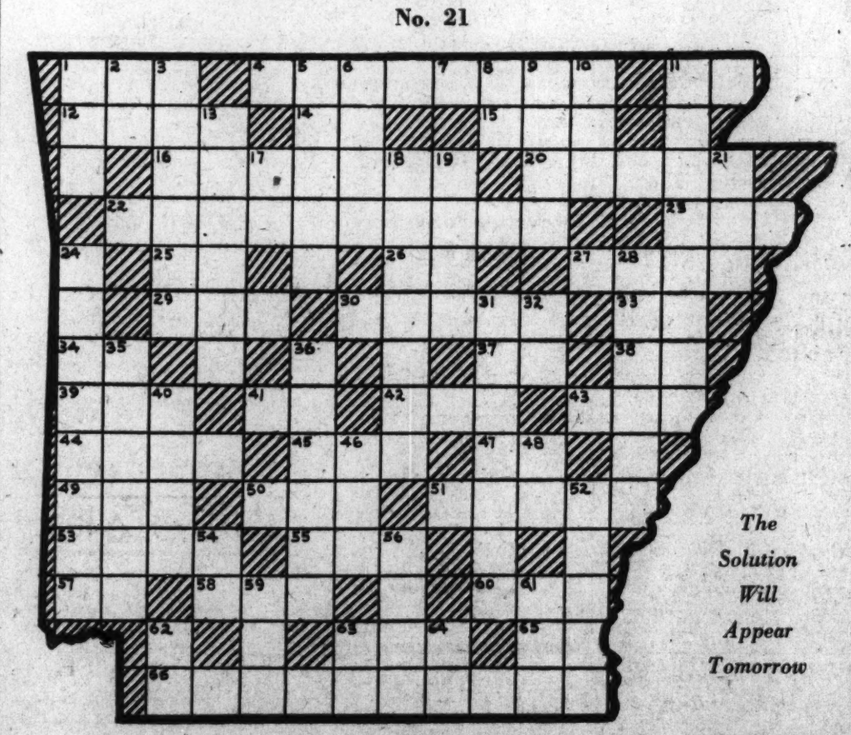
S. Staley, Honolulu, T. H.
C. E. Bundy, Clarkdale, Ariz.
C. K. Siegfried, Clarkdale, Ariz.
Mrs. M. Puron, Los Angeles.
Mrs. M. W. deBreuk, Amsterdam, Holland.
O. L. Woodrum, Portland, Ore.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 21



The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Strange.
4—Name of this State.
11—Accomplish.
12—Thought.
14—Printer's measure.
15—River (Spanish).
16—3800 miles of these are navigable in this State.
20—Four-fifths of the population are (?).
22—Noted resort in State.
23—This drawing is a (?).
25—Seventh note of scale
26—Greek letter corresponding to "n."
27—Flat-bottomed boat.
29—Oregon (ab.).
30—Colloquial for "may be."
33—Upon.
34—Preposition.
37—Alfred.
39—First and third of "53 across."
40—Adult heifer.
41—Negation.
42—Amateur Athletic Union (ab.).
43—Possessive pronoun.
44—Head covering.
45—Nothing.
47—Eleven.
49—International Trainmen's Order.
50—A poem put to music.
51—Early animal of western plains.
53—Plural possessive of nickname for "Theodore."
55—"To (?) is human."
57—After B. C.
58—Variant of "yarr."
60—Girl's name.
63—Star aviator.
65—"To go" (Spanish).
66—Capital of this State.

Down

1—Product of this State.
2—Doctor of Divinity.
3—First European to visit State (1541).
5—Dialectical variant of "reaps."
6—Knot or burr in wood.
8—Senior.
9—Put on by snobs.
10—French coin.
11—More than 10,000 of these gems have been found in this State.
13—Dress.
17—Recording Secretary (ab.).
18—This State is reputed for its (?) wealth.
19—Monitor's dog without his last "s."
21—This State preserves (?) and order.
24—Mountains (beginning with "O") in this State where a famous whetstone rock is found.
28—One of leading crops in this state.
31—This State produces 95 per cent of this mineral in America.
32—Spanish article.
35—Blew.
36—Nickname of this State (because nearly every American mineral and crop is found here).
40—Much of this is cut and made into useful things here.
42—One who vies.
46—Noun suffix.
48—Part of verb "to be."
52—Mountain range in this State.
54—Scythe (dialectical).
56—State ranks second in production of this.
59—Insect of industry.
61—Victor.
62—Albert.
63—Aluminum (ab.).
64—Suffix.

The Children's Corner

Old Knotty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS wash day, a bright, airy, sunny Monday wash day. Jane's mother was busy hanging out the snow-white shirts and the fluffy bright-colored towels. Little Jane was busy near by, washing her doll's clothes in a tiny tub propped up on a box which Jane had brought from Grocer Robbins's store just around the corner.

"Jane," called her mother, "I'm running short of clothespins. Run down to the corner and get a dozen for me."

"Goody, goody!" called Jane. "I just love to go to the store."

There were several customers in Grocer Robbins's store, and Jane had a happy time while she waited looking at the interesting things which Mr. Robbins kept in his little corner grocery store. But best of all she liked to play in the clothespin basket, which had sat in the same place on the counter ever since Jane was so little that her mother often lifted her to the counter and let her sit beside the clothespin basket while the groceries were being wrapped.

Jane reached up and began to count the clothespins—she could count to one hundred now.

One, two, three, she counted then she stopped. "Oh, here you are, old Knotty," she exclaimed. "You nearly frightened me. I thought you might have gone."

"So you're playing with old Knotty again," remarked Grocer Robbins. "Why don't you take him home with you so that you can play with him all the time? You may have him if you like; he's too old and full of knots to sell."

"Oh," answered Jane quickly. "It's just outside that he's ugly; inside he's ever so nice. But I mustn't take him. I'd miss seeing him here."

"But he might like a change, you know," continued the grocer solemnly. "Perhaps he would like to get out and do something instead of lying here doing nothing all the time."

"I never thought of that," said Jane. "I'll take him and put him to work this very day, that is if Mother will let me. Thank you Grocer Robbins."

"See, Mother, see!" she called when she reached home. "I've brought old Knotty home to live with us. May I give him a job this very day? Grocer Robbins says he thinks Knotty would like to do something for someone, instead of staying in that basket at the store all the time."

"I might put him in Mrs. Jones' best bedspread," answered her mother laughing. "I have three clothespins in it now, but old Knotty won't do any harm even if he doesn't do much good."

"Oh, Mother," demonstrated Jane,

"See, Mother, See!" Called Jane.

"I'm just sure he'll do some good. You see it's only outside that he looks so ugly. Inside he's just a dear."

So that is how old Knotty happened to be out on the line in Mrs. Jones' best bedspread while Jane and her mother went to town to do some errands.

They had not been gone long before some merry little clouds came dancing and prancing through the sky, hiding the sun and making the blue sky look like a foamy white ocean. The wind whistled a lively tune and the bedspread joined all the other clothes in a lively dance. As the wind became bolder, the bedspread danced faster, and the clothespins clung on, shivering with excitement. Finally, they were able to hold on no longer, so, one by one, all but old Knotty fell to the ground.

The harder the wind blew the tighter old Knotty clung, and there he was proudly holding Mrs. Jones' best bedspread when Jane and her mother returned from town where they had gone on some errands.

"See, Mother, see!" called Jane, who had run to the backyard as soon as he reached home, "see, old Knotty is the only clothespin left in Mrs. Jones' best bedspread."

"Yes, dear, old Knotty certainly stayed on the job." answered Mother, smiling. "He did his work well and saved me the trouble of washing Mrs. Jones' best bedspread over again."

"Do you know, Mother," added Jane, thoughtfully, "I really believe Grocer Robbins was right. I think old Knotty did want to get out and do something for somebody."

What They Say

Women and Politics

"There are tasks which belong only to men and which must continue to belong to them. One of them is politics; another is national defense. There are masculine fields of activity, and it only degrades woman when she is dragged into everyday politics. There are nobler tasks awaiting her."—*Adolph Hitler.*

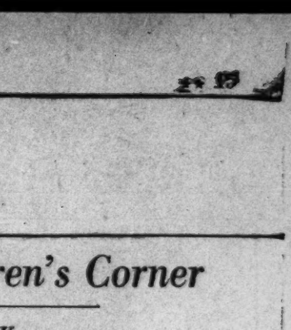
The President

"President Roosevelt is working for higher prices, realizing that an improvement in the prices of agricultural products and raw materials will, if sustained, spread to the whole price structure and make for more employment through increased purchasing power."—*Roger W. Babson.*

The Government

"If the people of this country cannot be cajoled or coerced into taking a vital interest in their own government, then America will be forced to redesign her political machinery along new and more workable lines."—*Dr. James G. Gilkey.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

FINDING it necessary to break up a long-established home, a Chicago merchant felt that he wanted to get a suitable position for a Negro maid who had been faithfully serving in the home for many years.

The idea finally came to him to open a small store in her neighborhood, supply it with some of his low-priced merchandise, and put her in charge. She was to receive a commission and salary in addition to her living quarters. Her only expense was to be a small monthly rental on the store itself.

This plan was carried out, and it has proved so successful that the merchant and the maid have both been making good earnings out of the transaction. The merchant has since opened several more stores in that section of the city, with the result that many unemployed persons have been supplied with money and a home. It is needless to say that the merchant has profited very well too—and only through his unselfish desire to keep someone active and working without depending on charity.

Restaurants

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The HOMESTEAD
A Tea House of Charm and Distinction
Rooms by day or week. A delightful place to spend your vacation.
Specially priced Luncheons and Dinners
Center Street, Route 21 Tel. Ludlow 405

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From a Sandwich to a Meal
1761 MASS. AVE. Tel. LEX. 0602

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Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
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Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Luncheons Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

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June 16th Opens Our 11th Season
Bide-A-Wee
63 Front Street, Marblehead, Mass.
Breakfasts Luncheon
Afternoon Tea Dinner

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NEW YORK, N. Y.
"Air Cooled Theatre"
Mats. Wed. and Sat. $1 to $2
"Have fond recollections of it. I enjoyed every minute."—*Alfred E. Smith.*
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
48TH ST. THEATRE EVENINGS at 8:45
SEATS ON SALE 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Beginning of Bank Reform

FINAL passage of the Glass banking bill, coming as a quick end to long months of wrangling and contest, is an occasion for much satisfaction. Nevertheless, while the act bears the label of bank reform, it is greatly to be hoped that the public will not assume therefrom that from this date American banks and banking are *ipso facto* reformed and that all their shortcomings are but empty bogeys of a buried past.

For much remains to be done. Essentially and avowedly, much of the measure is emergency legislation aimed at temporary situations; and as to those portions which deal with permanent correction only time will show whether and how effectively the remedies will reach the seats of the difficulty.

So far as it bears upon the central question of American bank reform—the question of unification into a single system—the bill as conveyed to President Roosevelt places an unappraised pressure on the state banks to become members of the Federal Reserve System. The deposit insurance plan will begin to operate on a temporary basis next January 1 or possibly sooner, and with a permanent organization after July 1, 1934. State banks that are not Federal Reserve members but are approved by state authorities and the deposit insurance corporation may participate in this insurance until July 1, 1936, at which time they must become Reserve members if they are to continue to be insured.

The expectation of the more sanguine is that this will be enough to bring all banks into the Federal Reserve System and under its examination. If so, fine! But if a considerable portion of the public in easy times pays as little heed to the safety of its deposits as it has paid in the past, the distinction between insured and uninsured banks may be lost until seeds of trouble have been sown. Conceivably some states may undertake to set up their own guaranty systems. Until the bank-using public exerts a demand for sound banking in preference to lax banking the achievement of a unified system will hang in the balance.

Deposit insurance is, of course, an addition to the Glass bill and not the heart of it. Some of the provisions which originally gave force to the bill and which now become law are aimed to enable the Federal Reserve Board to prevent the use of Reserve bank credit for stock speculation. Other meritorious provisions are that member banks may not lend to their own officers, that their officers shall not be directors of investment houses, and that member bank officers may be removed for "unsafe or unsound practices."

It must be seen, however, that the effectiveness of Federal Reserve System discipline in applying all these salutary curbs and checks will depend almost entirely upon whether the recalcitrant member bank has any place else to go if it chooses to break with the Reserve System. Back again to the necessity of a single system.

There are still other questions to be explored beyond the scope of the Glass bill. Branch banking by national banks is authorized in states that permit it by state banks. But what of that much looser system, chain banking, and of financial holding companies and the like? What of measures that will really insure unification under the Federal Reserve authority? May the Roosevelt Administration at the next session of Congress address itself heartily to the job of permanent and thoroughgoing bank reform!

A Turn in Soviet Foreign Policy

WHEN the outstanding Soviet journalist, Karl Radek, recently wrote that the Soviet Union is opposed to the revision of the Versailles Treaty, a change of far-reaching importance in Soviet foreign policy was plainly heralded.

For many years Soviet-German friendship was a constant factor in European relations. When Maxim Litvinoff assumed office as Commissar for Foreign Affairs he stressed the special sympathy of the Soviet Government for the powers which had been defeated in the World War. In 1929 and 1930 the sympathies of the Soviet Union were clearly with the revisionist states of Europe, including Germany, Italy, Hungary and Austria.

Aristide Briand's proposal for the conclusion of a Franco-Soviet nonaggression pact and commercial treaty in the summer of 1931 marked the beginning of a change; and after the parties of the Left were victorious in the French election in the spring of 1932 positive cordiality has begun to characterize Franco-Soviet relations. The last few months have witnessed the ratification of nonaggression and neutrality pacts between the Soviet Government, on one side, and France and Poland, on the other; the exchange of military attachés between Paris and Moscow for the first time since the Bolshevist revolution; a very perceptible alteration in the suspicious hostility that has long characterized Soviet-Polish relations.

This new turn in Soviet foreign policy may conceivably have a favorable effect on Soviet relations with the Little Entente powers, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. A formula may yet be found to bridge over the difference of conception about the Bessarabian problem which has hitherto prevented the conclusion of a nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and Roumania.

Apprehension of the future designs of a militantly nationalist Germany is clearly the compelling factor in causing France and Poland to revise their former attitude toward the Soviet Union. The position occupied by the Soviet Government would be of great strategic importance in the event of a clash between Poland and Germany; and there is every indication that at the present moment the Soviet attitude would be one of neutrality—with a shade of benevolence toward Poland.

The mere difference of political and economic systems would not exclude the possibility of coöperation between the Soviet Union and Germany. Soviet foreign policy is cold-blooded and unsentimental. But Moscow has misgivings about the crusading anti-Bolshevism of Chancellor Hitler.

The advantage to the Soviet Union of having friendly neighbors in the west at a time when Japan is giving no little concern in the East is obvious. And this desirability is enhanced by the cloud which has been cast over Soviet-British relations, none too cordial at best, by the politically inept arrest and trial of the six British engineers in the employment of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company.

All in all the new turn in Soviet foreign policy is well worth watching. It may be part of a process of interesting and important realignment among the European powers.

Dawn of a New World

RECURRENT prophecies of the "end of the world" are apt to leave the majority of mankind cold. There have been so many of them, and all, according to the popular interpretation of this event, have been disproved. But it is at least a matter of more than passing interest that one of these prophecies should have coincided with the meeting of the World Economic Conference in London—the most comprehensive, far-reaching and authoritative conference the world has ever known.

The advanced thinker of today is very generally coming to realize that the world we behold and experience is primarily one of thought, that matter is merely hypothetical substance. This being so, the "end of the world" must be primarily mental also. May we not therefore reasonably hope that there is some truth in current prophecy, and that we are about to see a great change of thought, the end of an old world and the dawning of a new—the end of an old world in which war and fierce economic competition seemed natural and inevitable, and the dawn of a new world based on a growing understanding of the brotherhood of men and nations.

In this new world the beauty and naturalness of coöperation will become increasingly apparent, and the strong will be eager to help the weak, finding the joy of a shared beneficence. The inception of the World Economic Conference, even though its immediate results may not fulfill the highest hopes, seems to point unmistakably to the dawning of such a new world concept.

It can hardly be denied that the old world of economic selfishness and political isolation is ripe for destruction; and the end of a world built on distrust, and ignorance of the true nature of the ties which bind humanity, is not, if rightly understood, an occasion for fear but for rejoicing. For some years now the fierce fires of destruction have been active in this old world, and if it is about to go up in smoke who will regret it? A bright new world of faith and coöperation remains to be discovered and enjoyed.

Tinkering With the Shilling

THE difficulty of Americans and others who attempt to converse in terms of British money is proverbial. The calculation of sums or percentages in pounds, shillings and pence, to say nothing of guineas, may come quite naturally to the born Englishman or even Australian, but their facility in such mathematics only adds to the annoyance of the uninitiated, who are usually accustomed to the decimal currency systems of other countries.

For a long time there have been spasmodic urgings from certain Englishmen that the empire should adopt a monetary unit divisible into tens and hundreds, but the proposal has never made much impression. Now that the pound, like the dollar, has been for some time cut loose from parity and is about to be pegged again if that section of the Economic Conference succeeds, some will ask if it would not be a propitious time to make the decimal-system change.

One acquainted with British feelings will reply that it would not—that there is no propitious time for such a change. As one Londoner puts it, the English love their old pounds, shillings and pence and it would take a revolution to get rid of them. Or the other way around, the surest way to start a civil disturbance would be to start tampering with the tables of how many "bob" make a "sovereign."

And the fact is that the British money tables, being based for the most part on twelve rather than ten, have some advantages apart from tradition. Some Americans, notably Mr. Grover C. Perry of Chicago, have urged that a general system of mathematics built up in multiples of twelve—a duodecimal system—would be more convenient in commerce and everyday use than is the decimal system. Twelve is divisible by two, three, four or six, whereas ten is divisible only by two and five.

Thus the pound, unlike the dollar, will divide evenly into three parts. This fraction, 6s. 8d., is familiar as the smallest fee usually charged by a solicitor or lawyer. Yet the pound does not represent a complete duodecimal system since the number of shillings in it is not twelve but twenty. The academically inclined might suggest that England in revaluing the pound could cut it into twelve parts instead of twenty, call these shillings, and so have a uniform scale of twelves. Moreover, then, if one's pounds were worth less gold than of yore he could console himself that his shillings were worth more.

But if the American wishes to know how likely such an adjustment is, he may ask himself if he has yet adopted the thirteen-month calendar or if his eye is ready to welcome simplifide speling.

Bayreuth in New York

CONDUCTING opera at Bayreuth is out of the question with Mr. Arturo Toscanini, according to word sent forth from his headquarters in Italy. This decision must interest travelers from America and elsewhere who plan to visit Bayreuth this summer, but it cannot, after all, weaken their enthusiasm for the composer of "Siegfried," "Tristan and Isolde," and "Meistersinger."

Further, the refusal may cause disappointment to those who have the festival in charge, but cannot alter their purpose to carry it to a conclusion. Everybody wishes, naturally, to have a program go through as advertised, and all the more when an artist of surpassing gifts has been billed for an important task. Nevertheless, the sound of Wagner's orchestra and the sound of Wagner's voices remain, let participate who will and let keep aloof who will.

Interpretation goes a long way, yet not the whole way. "Götterdämmerung" produced in stupid, conventional routine, can be a thrilling episode in the experience of a listener. But suppose visitors from the United States should deem the festival a failure without Mr. Toscanini, they surely can do something to mend matters, by and by, if not immediately. New Yorkers, at least, could gratify their fond Wagnerian desires by exercise of a little assertion. Of course, they would be powerless in regard to the Bayreuth Festival Theater, devoted to its welfare though they may always have been. Still, they might accomplish, right at home, and on their own behalf, what they take the trouble of crossing the ocean to see other people do.

Next winter, Mr. Toscanini will direct concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York at Carnegie Hall. Could he not also act as conductor in a Wagnerian representation or two at the Metropolitan Opera House? Undoubtedly he could, if he were asked to; but by whom will he be asked? Hardly by the opera management. He would have to be an object of demand, therefore, on the part of the opera public. Things seldom happen that way, either. They might be made to, however; and perhaps if they were, the opera would become all the closer and dearer to the heart of the town.

For the affection of the citizens is just what the opera has never got hold of. Hitherto, it has depended largely on flattering their pride. That is perhaps why it came so near to a breakdown last winter. The opera will have a sounder basis if people praise it because they find they like it, rather than because they think they ought to admire it. Under such circumstances, those who believe that a Wagner evening or a Wagner matinée or two with Mr. Toscanini of the Philharmonic-Symphony leading would be a good thing, may possibly have their conviction realized.

Two Birds in the Bush

EVERYBODY knows the value of a bird in the hand. Canadians in Ottawa and Edmonton, however, have lately been busy trying to learn more about two in the bush—both of which seem to be quite out of hand.

They are a crow and a robin—ordinary birds if judged by their names. But what's in a name? Some wolves call themselves sheep, so legend says, and one even called himself a grandmother. But Little Red Riding Hood was politely skeptical. And so may be some of the citizens of Ottawa and Edmonton.

For truly it may be said that their crow and robin are most peculiar birds. Either they want to be what they aren't, or they ought not to be what they are. For crows don't play falcon on pedestrians, descending upon them with beak poised for a joust. And robins don't mew like cats, except in Canada.

The Edmonton crow already is being hunted like a snark, and the Ottawa robin is being showered—if the fates are just—with the alarm clocks of persons it keeps awake.

But no report of the capture of either of the birds has been widely circulated as yet. Until such capture is accomplished much must be left to conjecture—whether, for instance, the ferocious crow is really a crow or just the first New Jersey mosquito Canadians have ever seen; and whether the robin is doing his mewing from the outside or the inside of a more orthodox mewer. These are things that remain to be cleared up.

Meanwhile the story is interesting if true, or even if it isn't.

Editorial Notes

Although gifts are 80 per cent below the 1929 level, Lees-McRae Junior College, high in the North Carolina mountains, carries on. It merely becomes more self-sustaining. More than one-half of the 227 students go through the year virtually without money, exchanging work for tuition, subsistence and shelter. They raise most of the food, build additions to the college plant, and, in season, operate it as a summer resort. With most of its outside support withdrawn, Lees-McRae not only remains open but is expanding, demonstrating that there are few obstacles that cannot be overcome by the college that is really desirous of giving its students an education.

When James J. Mattern hopped off blithely from Floyd Bennet Field on his flight around the world, his food supply consisted of six oranges, Just by way of dessert for the famous Lindbergh New York-to-Paris sandwich.

If the suggestion for full publicity for the manufacture of war munitions is adopted by the Geneva conference the old aphorism that "no news is good news" is going to seem more pat than ever.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Chicago's Exposition of Progress a Revolt Against Classic Architecture

CHICAGO

THE Century of Progress exposition, in which Chicagoans take a justifiable pride, offers to the observer possessing any historic background a striking material manifestation of the changing tastes and ideals of a people in the course of four decades.

Forty years ago the same city built the World's Columbian Exposition. The city itself at that time was by no means as beautiful and impressive an exhibit as it is today. But, to my taste at least, the exposition of that year was vastly superior. That, however, may be merely a matter of personal feeling, and my own æsthetic preferences may be as much out of date as the ladies' hats of 1893 would be on the Midway of today.

For it is probable that few periods of equal duration in the world's history have witnessed so great a shifting of standards, so radical a revision of accepted canons of art, architecture, literature, drama and social life as the forty years which have elapsed since "Dan" Burnham, with his colleagues, built the original "White City." In those idyllic days we were violently classic; the uniform cornice height of all the buildings surrounding the Court of Honor was thought an inspiration, and the example which Corinthian colonnades there presented was echoed for a quarter of a century in every new post office or custom house with which the official architects at Washington afflicted the country.

In this exposition the architectural worm has turned. There is no uniform cornice height; as a matter of fact there are mighty few cornices. Everything is perpendicular. The guest assuming to have any taste in architecture is invited to admire pylons instead of colonnades, while a riot of color in paint and in Neon lights affronts the eye. Buttresses and trusses instead of being masked are emphasized. The study is not to conceal the processes by which roofs are supported and walls stabilized, but to display them.

I remarked to one of the architects that their purpose seemed to be to emulate the lobster, who wears his skeleton outside, but that, in architecture, as in biology, I preferred the humbler processes camouflaged by decoration, either structural or fleshly. But that was, after all, only the jeer of an old-fashioned critic.

Let us consider somewhat how the educated taste has changed in certain other branches of the "seven lively arts," as Gilbert Selders calls them, before we dismiss too contemptuously the type of architecture which is making Lake Michigan turn green.

Forty years ago we were reading William Dean Howells for searching realism in fiction, or, if we wanted something quite daring in sophisticated studies of the doubtful morals of our best society, we turned to Edith Wharton. Who remembers now Silas Lapham and his pathetic struggles to rise? Or who, nurtured on the more robust fare of the fiction of today, would be shocked by Bartley Hubbard? Ernest Hemingway and John dos Passos present in literature at the moment the same revolt against the classic tradition that a circular residence built wholly of glass offers to Richardson's stone Romanesque dwelling houses.

And in 1893 we went to the theater to see Booth, Barrett, Bernhardt or Eleanor Robson. Now we pack the seats before stages ennobled by the Marx brothers, Roxy, Ed Wynn or Will Rogers. Is the contrast between the rope-hung dome of the present Transportation Building and Louis Sullivan's "Golden Portal" of the earlier fair more glaring?

In those simpler idyllic days we crowded the Auditorium to hear the strains of the Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," then just being sung in America. What fills its place in public favor today? "Happy Days Are Here Again"? Perhaps not exactly that one, but at least the music of the moment, like art and literature, has gone distinctly modernistic, and it is not for one nurtured in a creed outworn to dismiss as inartistic that which is simply new.

And this exposition is distinctly new, novel, stimulating. It must be approached with a mind eager for new sensations, and an eye not to be shocked by the most bizarre presentations of form and color. I am told it is full of erudite instruction in the progress of science and the useful arts. As yet I have not got beneath the outer shell.

But that cuticle of violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red, arranged in every possible variation of the spectrum, is enough to engage the attention of the visitor for the first day or two. After his eyes are attuned to color's riot, and adjusted to every aberration of form, he may set forth to study the show in its serious aspects.

The Rise of a Publisher

An Appreciation of Cyrus H. K. Curtis

By FORREST CRISSEY

Special Editorial Representative of the Saturday Evening Post

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS was one of the most interesting of all America's multimillionaires—though his career was singularly lacking in the picturesque features associated with the making of most great fortunes. Every dollar of his fortune was the result of a definite, constructive contribution to the intellectual, ethical and material progress of the people of this country. In a peculiar sense his success as a publisher rested upon an understanding of the needs, the ambitions and the ideals of the typical American family.

He knew from experience virtually all standards of living, for he began life as a member of a New England family of meager income. Rigid Yankee thrift was the unvarying law of that household. As a young boy he was given to understand that he was "on his own"; that he must earn his own spending money and could spend it as he pleased. This taught him the handling of money, "coming and going."

He liked "folks"—the "mine run" of them—to the end of his days. Although the home of his boyhood was humble, it abounded in affection, refinement, order and an atmosphere of wholesome "common sense." His father was decidedly musical and a frequent visitor in the Curtis home was Hermann Kotzschmar, a musician of ability and distinction. This contact not only developed the musical tastes of the boy Cyrus but, in later years, moved him to musical benefactions amounting probably to millions.

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His first publishing adventure was the Young America, which appeared in April, 1865, when he was fifteen years old. On its front page it carried a serial of business life, "The Overpaid Check." This fact had prophetic significance. Shortly after he acquired the Saturday Evening Post, Mr. Curtis told me at length of his conviction that the romance of business was a neglected field for fiction writers and that he proposed to develop it. In large measure, the success of the Saturday Evening Post has been builded upon this idea.

He worked in a Boston dry goods store, in 1869, for $10 a week and believed that he would become a merchant. But he chanced upon an opportunity to sell advertising during his lunch hour and this diverted his career from merchandising. He left the store and soon entered into a partnership with a man who promised he would put $20,000 into the publication of a weekly magazine. But the capital was not forthcoming and finally this man turned the Peoples Ledger over to his young partner "without consideration."

It was printed by a Mr. Allen, a Scotsman who left his business to return to his native land. Mr. Curtis owed him about $800, which Mr. Allen said could wait. Some years later, when Mr. Curtis was in position to pay, he could not locate his trustful creditor. Eventually he heard that Mr. Allen had returned to America and located in Minneapolis. Mr. Curtis went there, hunted down the old Scotsman, who was now in tragic straits, paid the debt with interest, and supported him the rest of his days.

Acts of this kind were characteristic of Cyrus H. K. Curtis. The Boston fire of 1872 destroyed his plant and he moved the Peoples Ledger first to New York, then to Philadelphia.

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Here, with a partner, he began in 1879 the publication of the Tribune and Farmer. In 1875 Mr. Curtis had married Miss Louisa Knapp, of Boston, the secretary of Dr. Samuel G. Howe and of his wife, Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Curtis was competent and accustomed to literary work.

The Tribune and Farmer devoted one column to "Women and Home." Mrs. Curtis one day asked her husband if he had any idea how "funny" that column was to women. He replied that he did not consider the column "funny," and that he compiled it himself. Mrs. Curtis soon found that she had joked herself into a job, for he brought the exchanges to her with the remark that she had a free hand to run the column. Soon she began to write original paragraphs for it; letters to the editor showed popular interest in this department and subscriptions increased.

Mr. Curtis then told his partners that he wished to make a separate monthly supplement for women and to reserve it as his individual property. They assented and it was called the Ladies' Home Journal. It saw many dark days, but eventually became tremendously profitable. One of the great crises in its history was when he abandoned the use of premiums; another when he decided to eliminate all advertisements of proprietary medicines from its pages. These advertisements had constituted the journal's main source of revenue.

When at last the Ladies' Home Journal was established as the leading magazine for women in America and brought its owner a great fortune, Mr. Curtis decided to test his long-cherished plans for a weekly magazine primarily for men. Friends and associates argued that the day of the weekly magazine had passed. But he could not be dissuaded. Because of its traditions, he bought the Saturday Evening Post, which had not missed an issue since it was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1728. Under the editorship of George Horace Lorimer the weekly began to show speed. Mr. Curtis had already put a million dollars into the venture but, when signs of success began to appear he put in another quarter of a million.

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The associates of Mr. Curtis then concluded that his measure of achievement was full, but he astonished them by purchasing the Country Gentleman and watching it grow. To the surprise of his friends, in 1913 he bought the Public Ledger. He declared that he did this for the purpose of giving Philadelphia the kind of a newspaper it needed—an American newspaper equivalent of the London Times under John Delane. Ten years later, in 1923, he bought the New York Evening Post.

In Edward W. Bok's "A Man From Maine," he wrote, "I have never known Mr. Curtis to put profit before principle." Probably a truer line has never been written of him. Mr. Curtis was a man of utter simplicity and directness. His great gift was in picking men—the right men—and then leaving them free to work out their destinies without interference and with unstinted backing.

Mr. Curtis was a man with a twinkling eye, an unfailing sense of humor. He was a friendly man, despite his Yankee reserve, and his life was clean, simple and wholesome. Great wealth failed to distort his perspective or upset his "common sense."

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Mirror Real America

TURNING from the city newspapers to the small town press exchanges that come to the editor's desk is like stepping from the slums, full of vice, into an old-fashioned garden sweet with lavender and thyme and the scent of perennial flowers. The pages of the big dailies are so full of murder, thievery, immorality and selfishness that the better news is obscured by these glaring shatterings of the Decalogue. One puts the papers aside with a feeling of depression and heartache that the world is so full of terrible and unhappy things.

Then picking up the papers that record the happenings of the little towns around us, one gains renewed faith in life. Here are set forth only that which uplifts a community—the activities of the business men, the church news, the civic good accomplished by the women, school items the happy social gatherings of the people, the marriages births and deaths, farmers' items, and all the thousand and one daily occurrences that make up the simple annals of the great common people, who are really the foundation of this broad country of ours.

Scandals are seldom published in the country newspapers, but if it so happens that decency demands it, the uglier details are omitted, or given a kindly touch that is wisely different from the unfeeling publicity of the city press. The offenders may be our neighbors, or people we have rubbed elbows with all our lives. They are real human beings to their town paper, while to the great city dailies they are merely grains of a sort that are ground out hourly in their news mills.

Sometimes people speak lightly of the country newspaper, but it is one of the most potent and uplifting factors in our national existence.—*Cornwall (N. Y.) Local.*